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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Austria Sees Socialists Bend

Russia Praises Both Strikes

Lindbergh Scored in Air Mail

France, Britain in Trade War

Japan Passes Biggest Budget

Shall Women Golfers Teach?

AUSTRIA'S Government appears to handle and gradually to subdue the uprising of the Socialists. Many are killed and wounded in Vienna, Linz and elsewhere. Troops turn machine guns and small cannon into the Karl Marx apartments in Vienna, housing 8000 Socialists who have arms, driving out the families and wrecking the building. The Vienna Rathaus, outstanding fortress of the Marxists, is taken over by the army. The Socialist Party in Austria is outlawed, the Vienna Socialist municipal Government dissolved, Socialist leaders who do not flee across the border are arrested. Chancellor Dollfuss says he is satisfied. Germany calls this a local fight in Austria which advances the National Socialist cause—Three-fourths of the Austrians, claims waiting Berlin, are Nazis at heart.

¶ Soviet Russia watches the general strikes in France and Austria and the Moscow press cheers on the fighting workers. Moscow sees the troubles in both countries as battles against the rising tide of Fascism. The poor workers can triumph over capitalism only if led by the Communists. Then Moscow turns to its new trade treaty with Britain—In this pact Russia looks for a huge non-capitalistic profit to itself during the next year.

¶ Washington sees Col. Charles A. Lindbergh getting his first severe criticism in the air-mail reorganization. Half the mail received at the White House scores the popular hero for making publicity of his appeal to the President before it had reached the President's office. The new air-mail map cuts the routes from 27,000 to 11,000 miles. The new bill will eliminate subsidies, paying on amount of mail actually carried. Military equipment is being ripped out of rear cockpits of army planes—Twisting a machine gun into a mail hook for pouches doesn't sound so bad.

¶ Britain and France inaugurate a hot trade war. London complained to Paris on reduced import quotas. Paris refused to recant. Now London claps an added 20 per cent tariff on French goods and Paris replies by renouncing Franco-British trade ties, set up by treaties of 1826 and 1882. Quieting France adopts a firm tone in its communication, as it also does in notes telling Austria it will back its League appeal and telling Germany its arms talk is futile—Out of fiery troubles the independent French spirit defines itself anew.

¶ Boston ponders seriously on the costs and deliberate practices of the Massachusetts courts. Prof. W. Arnold Hosmer of the Harvard business school finishes a survey and is able to estimate only within $1,000,000 what these courts cost per year. His guess is more than $9,000,000. Systems of accounting and systematizing are needed. Two men indicted in New York on Nov. 29, 1932, for thefts from a bank have spent the intervening time in a Boston jail fighting extradition. Now the local courts send them on—Will the New York prosecutor remember the case?

¶ Japan's House of Representatives passes the nation's largest peacetime defense appropriations. The army's budget is $130,500,000, the navy's $141,520,000. Former War Minister Sadao Araki, recently resigned, had most to do with pushing the huge allowances on the country. Minister of Finance Korekiyo Takahashi pointed to the mounting national debt and was able to scale down the figures somewhat. Japanese propaganda pretends that the United States is hostile—But what Tokyo actually wishes to be ready for is a bear hunt, a Russian one.

¶ American railroading believes a revolution may be started by the Union Pacific's streamlined train. The three-car unit shown at Chicago is a bright yellow monster, edged with brown. It seems all in one piece. The wheels are invisible, having "pants" down over their "ankles." This is first of three trains scheduled to cut a day off the running time between Atlantic and Pacific—California prepares for an even closer hold on the heart of Boston and New York.

¶ Miami hears Gene Sarazen, professor emeritus of golf, declare the great drawback in feminine golf is the men. He follows the women's tournament closely and decides that the players would be far better if they could be taught by women instead of men. Women think differently and are different, he argues. Men teachers through lack of understanding fail to develop full female possibilities. Sarazen proposes that women stars turn professional, hold their own open tournaments, and then undertake to teach the country's women how really to golf—And after that, when they beat the men, they might start teaching them too.

Rough Roads Fail to Stall Police Plans

Coördination in Massachusetts Believed Definitely on the Way

Obstacles Temporary

Reforms Demanded by General Needham and Many Other Close Observers

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The necessity for a centralized and coördinated state system of police has taken root in the public consciousness and political shortsightedness probably will not avail to destroy it in the long run.

True a legislative committee yesterday rejected the recommendation of the Special Crime Commission that the police departments of the Boston Metropolitan area be coordinated under a single head, but before the day was over there was another plan for integrated police enforcement on the line.

It came from Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety. As presented last night before the Middlesex Club at the Hotel Statler, it would divide the State into nine police districts, coincident with the nine judicial areas. There would be a single state head and district heads, each of whom would be responsible for the police within his division.

Yield to Uniformity

The present welter of differences between the standards, efficiency, equipment and training of the different local police departments would largely yield to uniformity under this plan, for the essence of the Commissioner's proposal is that the State would function as a bureau of standards. All municipal departments subscribing to the standards set by the State would receive financial grants for the purchase of equipment: cruiser cars, teletype machines and the like.

With the district chiefs would work the district attorneys and a state staff of detectives, ballistic, finger-print and chemical experts. This arrangement should effectively wire up the great resources of the State, so they could respond instantly to the touch of the switch

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Homestead Plan Begun on Tract In Cumberlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Over in the hill country of the world-famous hero, former Sergeant Alvin C. York, more than 400 men are now at work clearing away scrub timber and brush, pulling stumps and felling trees, preparing for a federal subsistence homestead development.

A new field of pioneering is under way in a "standard area" of the Cumberland plateau.

In the little town of Crossville is a red and white banner, flung across the yard of the court house to proclaim in red letters a Homesteads information office. In Hotel Taylor, crowded as never before, the lobby is filled with booted men who talk of little else but the homestead project which they are directing.

Ten thousand acres are being cleared on which homes will be built with a federal grant. A colony of approximately 250 farms will be set up.

The homesteads program will be coördinated with the Tennessee Valley Authority plans for valley development. All houses will be built with a view to full use of electricity, and the whole colony will probably form a rural power association to purchase TVA current.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

That Middlesexiant

Refreshing, cheering, comforting and promising for the future was the performance of the G. O. P. Elephant of Massachusetts at the Statler last night. No wonder—for George Moses of New Hampshire there was Mahout.

The tent and the ring—so to metaphorize—were furnished by the Middlesex Club which celebrated its annual Lincoln Birthday observance in the big Park Square hotel.

Jay R. Benton, president of the club, acted in the capacity of ringmaster, or toastmaster, as you will. He called the performances and the performers, and in speech set with brilliants, if not diamonds, started the show.

The ringside was filled with some 500 honest-Injun, would-if-I-could-be Republicans. The orchestra did its part in pumping and scraping and blowing enthusiasm. It started and the Middlesex folk sang the good old songs of the days when Republican victories were matters of course.

Mahout Moses

What an act Mahout Moses, who one time performed with Sons of the Wild Jackass, last night got out of the Massachusetts Elephant!

That old pachyderm—and he's needed his thick hide, believe me—trumpeted, danced and pranced as the Moses of the Republican Party pointed the way toward the light with his sharp, hooked rod of office.

It probably escaped most of that crowd of political worshipers that at the end Moses showed he was a Prophet when he lifted the curtain of the future and told what a long, hard climb the Republican Party had ahead as he concluded his sarcastic, scintillating speech saying:

"I would have it storm the re-doubts of the entrenched opposition with a banner at its head which read: 'Back to Sanity'."

Of Course, There Were Others

It mattered little to the crowd who spoke before George Higgins Moses, New Hampshire's famous former Senator. Gaspar G. Bacon, Lieutenant Governor, made a good political speech in which he said he favored an unemployment insurance. He didn't deny he wants the Republicans to nominate him for and elect him Governor of Massachusetts this fall.

Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, made his bow and said, as did everyone else who spoke, that the Republican Party must nominate young, virile, and attractive candidates if it would think to win in the coming days.

Melvin M. Johnson, leader of the Massachusetts bar and former Grand Master of Masons in Massa-

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French Stiffen Foreign Policy In Nationalist Resurgence; U. S. Move Bars War Profits

Senator Vandenberg Leads in Plan to Give Effect to Peace Proposal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Legislation designed to preserve the peace by taking the profit out of war has been introduced by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan and referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

An inquiry as to the desirability of "creating a government monopoly in respect to the manufacture of armaments and munitions" would be undertaken, under the Vandenberg resolution, and a 12-man commission set up to review the findings of the War Policies Commission in its reports of Dec. 7, 1931, and March 7, 1932.

The Vandenberg proposal is in the form of a tentative concurrent resolution. "The influence of the commercial motive is an inevitable factor in considerations involving the maintenance of national defense," it declares, and adds "that the influence of the commercial motive is one of the inevitable factors often believed to stimulate and sustain wars."

The Seventy-first Congress, on June 27, 1930, approved the long standing proposals of the American Legion, it recalls, to "take the profit out of war, and created a War Policies Commission which reported recommendations." These

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Paris Note Tells Berlin Its Arms Offer Lacks Negotiating Basis

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 13—Deeply significant modifications of French foreign policy are revealed in three diplomatic notes just approved by the new national government. The notes are addressed to Austria, Germany and Britain.

Austria for the first time gets the wholehearted assurance that France thoroughly and emphatically approves its appeal to the League of Nations and Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss is promised French support for his efforts to maintain Austrian independence.

Germany is notified in a firm note that its recent arms memorandum failed to provide a basis of further negotiations. The French Government reasserts very strongly its unswerving opposition to rearming of the Reich. This note though prepared has not yet been delivered.

The French Government, the Monitor learns on the highest authority, is convinced that the Reich is already rearmed far beyond the point which is covered by safeguards envisaged in Britain's compromise plan. The feeling is growing here that unless Britain is willing to subscribe to a definite promise of sanctions in the event of a violation of the proposed arms convention by Germany, it is impossible for France

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Girls in College Like Three-in-One Simple Costume

Survey Proves Efficiency Outclasses Frills for Practical Usage

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—The question of what kind of costume the college girl really wants to wear—a puzzler for manufacturers—has been answered by the college miss herself in a sketch contest sponsored by a wholesale company here.

Some 12,000 campus lassies from 274 colleges and universities sent in original designs of college costumes they prefer, showing the style, color, fabric and general trend in dress as the 18-year-old student would like to have them, according to Mr. J. M. Buchan, manager of Marshall Field & Company, which put on the contest.

A costume which can be transformed into several outfits for as many different occasions was the most conspicuous among the hundreds of sketches. Though the directions for the contest called for three costumes, a street, a sports, and a spectator wear, many of the college girls combined all three into one ensemble.

Shirts and shorts for participating in sports formed the basis of many designs. Over this the collegiate would put a wrap-around or button-on skirt for her own spectator outfit. To this she would add the swagger length coat and presto!—she has her tailored ensemble for the street.

The two-in-one and three-in-one costumes indicate that the college girl is looking for an all-service dress, the contest revealed. Hundreds of designs called for a two-piece frock which is a backless evening dress until the little jackette is added transforming it into an afternoon gown.

Very little "gingerbread" is apparent in the trimmings—few ruffles, fringes, or fancy accessories. Simplicity is the word. The absence of black too was quite outstanding, for most of the dresses called for summer materials in pastel shades.

Japan's Military To Get 44 P. C. Of Entire Budget

House Passes Bill Giving Fund of $272,020,000 to Army and Navy

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (AP)—A budget bill providing for the largest peace-time defense appropriations in Japan's history was passed by the House of Representatives today.

Overwhelming majority approval was expressed by an uncounted standing vote. The bill then was sent to the House of Peers, where equally smooth passage was expected. The budget is for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1934.

A total appropriation of 938,000,000 yen ($272,020,000) is provided for the army and navy. This means that 44 per cent of the total of 2,112,000,000 yen ($612,480,000) goes for defense purposes.

To the army the budget allots 450,000,000 yen ($130,500,000)—the largest peace-time appropriation on record for land forces.

An appropriation of 488,000,000 yen ($141,520,000) is provided for the navy. This is just 11,000,000 yen short of the navy's all-time high of 499,000,000 yen in 1921-22.

All members of the Seiyukai and Minseito parties voted in favor of the budget.

Those members who voiced any criticism confined it to mildly expressed hope that the budget would be balanced at the soonest possible date, and that future armaments competition with other powers would be avoided.

Adverse votes came from the Proletarians and the Kokuningomei, the latter group because it is uncompromisingly opposed to the Cabinet of Premier Saito—not because of any disapproval of the budget's record military estimates.

The budget generally is regarded as a triumph for the Minister of Finance, Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi. He fought valiantly for a degree of economy that would at least slacken the pace at which the national debt has been mounting the last two years. He was partially successful.

The amount finally stipulated for the army and navy was nearly 400,000,000 yen less than Gen. Sadao Araki, former Minister of War, and Admiral Mineo Osumi demanded originally.

The estimated deficit for next year is nearly a quarter of a billion yen under the expected shortage for 1933-34, about 1,027,000,000 yen.

British Driver to Seek 300-Mile Mark in Utah

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, British driver who seeks an automobile speed record of 300 miles an hour as his ultimate goal, will drive his five-ton Bluebird racer over the Saluro Lake bed near Salt Lake City, Utah, in August in an attempt to smash the mark of 271.108 miles an hour he now holds.

Definite assurance that Sir Malcolm, who raised the record for the fourth time at Daytona Beach, Fla., last February, would try again on the new Utah course, was received from the racer here by the contest board of the A. A. A.

Japanese Make Present Of Shanhaikwan to China

SHANHAIKWAN, China, Feb. 13 (AP)—As a Chinese New Year's gift, Japan Feb. 10 returned to China the ancient citadel of Shanhaikwan, which the Japanese Army has occupied for almost two years.

Japanese forces, however, having merely moved their barracks to Tung Lo Chen, within rifle shot of Shanhaikwan, will still have easy access to China's Great Wall.

Great Air-Mail Map Shrinks As Revision Begins

Entire System Is In for a Reshuffle as Administration Gets to Work

Drops Twelve Routes

Expansion Will Follow as Fast as Army Can Take Over Others Now Running

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—America's far-flung air-mail map is to be revised and re-drawn. Out of the welter of fast-moving aviation developments in the capital, that fact stands out preëminent.

Not only the map itself, but the whole system of government compensation to air-mail companies, by which the biggest system of regular schedule flying in the world has been kept going day and night, winter and summer, over prairie, mesa and mountain, is in for a reshuffle.

The Administration is concerned at the moment with the emergency details of that reshuffle and other matters, like questions of contempt of the Senate, investigations of collusive air-mail bidding and the debate over the annulment of contracts, are temporarily sidetracked.

Will Expand Later

The air-mail map is going to shrink, as the first effect of the administrative revision now under way. Later on it will expand again as fast, say government officials, as the army can take over present routes or as new bids can be received from private companies. Some of those long tentacles on the air-mail map which represent regular service to distant cities are going to disappear.

Whether they will reappear again in their present form, or will go for good, will depend on careful new studies of the whole air-mail structure now being undertaken. Only one thing is sure: The Administration feels that $20,000,000 a year which it has been paying for carrying the air mail is too much, and a revision downward on a new system

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Orders on Air Mail Received at Offices Of First Corps Area

Preliminary orders for flying the mail were received by radiogram at First Corps Area Headquarters today from the War Department, Washington, it was learned from Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, Commandant.

The United States has been divided into three zones with Maj. B. Q. Jones in command of the eastern zone with headquarters at Newark, N. J.; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Hickam in charge of the central zone with headquarters in Chicago, and Lieut.-Col. H. H. Arnold in charge of the western zone with headquarters in Salt Lake City.

There are seven planes at the army air base in East Boston which officials assert can be put into immediate service. Nevertheless engineers were swamped with the task of ironing out the intricate details necessary to accomplish their new mission. Principal routes from coast to coast are pronounced "ready to carry on." Others will be added later as needed. Many feeder and "dead end" lines will be temporarily eliminated.

Boston will not be used as a headquarters of air-mail operations, according to corps area, because in the language of conductors, "it is the end of the line." Capt. E. J. Salisbury, Commanding Officer of the Army Air Detachment at East Boston, expects his base will be used largely as a "service station" for New York-to-Boston planes.

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Things Present

Now that repeal has been achieved, there are signs of a split between those who wanted repeal for selfish reasons and those who thought that prohibition was not the best means of promoting temperance. Professor Carver's "Education for Intemperance," on the Editorial page, is useful ammunition for every dry worker. After reading this, turn to the Progress in Education page and study "Modern Temperance Method" (first installment, last Saturday).

The first editorial will help the reader to decide whether Roosevelt or Lindbergh is right in the matter of blanket canceling of air-mail contracts.

An illustrated article on the Home Building and Gardening page should help you decide about evergreens in front of your house.

You have small children, perhaps? And you wonder if you can ever get that piece of writing done unless they go to grandmother's for a month? Well, read "Concerning Freedom" on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

We wonder if Americans will be proud of the way the United States cares for its representatives abroad, after reading "Diplomacy in Rags" in tomorrow's Magazine Section. The section also has an important article dealing with what has been behind the revolutions in Cuba, and a timely piece on "Pinning Down the Dollar."

Wednesday also brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another adventure with R. F. Scroggins.

Dollfuss Downs 'Red' Revolt, Government Never in Peril; Reich Watching and Waiting

National Socialism Sees Its Cause Advanced Over Border

Plans to Seize Rathaus Known

Reich Press Regrets Nazi Régime Had Not Yet Been Established

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 13—Great, though undoubtedly involuntary, service to Austrian National Socialism is the general view of informed circles here concerning events in Austria.

Austrian National Socialists can wait, this is not their job, more or less summarizes the German attitude. National Socialists here, it is contended, are free from this struggle of two "illogical elements," whereby is meant the Heimwehr and Austro-Marxists, Hitlerites see in it simply an attempt of the Heimwehr to seize power at a favorable moment when the present French parliamentary chaos excludes effective protest from French Socialists. The Heimwehr plans for seizure of the Vienna Rathaus have long been known. The Heimwehr's standpoint that their action was necessary because of the threatened Austro-Marxist "putsch" is ridiculed here.

The victory of the Austrian Minister of Security, Major Emil Fey, over Vienna Socialists cannot, it is contended, really affect the future of a country "where today a good 75 per cent of the population is National Socialist."

Opportunity is taken by a certain section of the German press to point the moral: "Needless to say, if Austria only had National Socialist government (which it should have had according to right and law at least one year ago) it would have been unnecessary for the state executives to march against Socialists—simply because Austro-Marxism would long ago have been annihilated by the people themselves without bloodshed, as in Germany."

The present Austrian happenings are, in German eyes, the inevitable result of the Dollfuss zigzag course, now with the Heimwehr, now with Social Democrats. They show "the bankruptcy of ideas which his Government incorporates and seeks to defend."

Byrd Assails Secret Of East Antarctica

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica (Via Mackay Radio), Feb. 13 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd was on the high seas yesterday aboard the barkentine Bear of Oakland, bound for the geographical mysteries to the eastward from here.

He hopes to penetrate into the unknown coastal front of the Pacific quadrant, which has 12 times eluded his assaults by ship and airplane. Heading directly for Cape Colbeck, the Bear of Oakland will make a coasting as far beyond that point as time and ice will permit.

With the staff of the expedition primed for new action, the Admiral was making plans for a reconnaissance by dog team if a new coast is discovered.

Europe's Hot Spot

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Austria

Britain Supports France in Stand For Free Austria

Lessening of Tension on Tariff Reprisals Also Indicated

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 13—Sir John Simon today ranged the British Government alongside the French Government in insisting on "the integrity and independence of Austria" as the object of British policy.

The Foreign Secretary reiterated that the British Government "do not seek to discourage Austria" from appealing to the League of Nations. "While the British Government," he added, "have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of another country they fully recognize the right of Austria to demand that there shall be no interference with its internal affairs from any quarter."

Meanwhile the by-product of Sir John's remarks is to lessen the tension between France and Britain arising from Britain's having imposed retaliatory import duties as a reprisal for France's reducing the quota of imports from Britain.

France Quells Riots Of One-Day Strike

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—Fast and firm action to show the world that France is thoroughly able to take care of herself at home and abroad was planned by the new Cabinet, after mounted guards early today rode down rioters in several provincial cities.

After a day of comparative tranquillity during the 24-hour general strike yesterday, in which laborers demonstrated against Fascism, disorders were quelled at Marseilles, Nantes, Toulon, Lille, Roubaix and Mulhouse.

One known fatality and upward of 150 wounded were reported as a result of the strike and accompanying violence. Forty were arrested at Marseilles after a pistol battle between police and a local mob.

Outlawing of Socialists Inevitable After Linz Defiance of Police

Party's Leaders Jailed or Exiled

Marxist Opponent Named Governor of Capital and Province

By R. H. Markham

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 13—Vienna is no longer "Red."

This little Marxist island, standing amid a sea of authoritative government, has at last been submerged. The Socialist Party in Austria has been outlawed, Socialist municipal government dissolved, all Socialist leaders arrested, except a few who succeeded in hiding or fleeing over the borders.

Clashes between Marxists and the Government have occurred in a number of other provinces.

Vienna's beautiful Rathaus, which for a decade and a half has been one of the most outstanding fortresses of European Marxism, was taken over by police and army last night. Herr Richard Schmitz was appointed Governor of the capital and the Province. He is at present Minister of Social Welfare, a leading member of the Clerical Party, one of Chancellor Dollfuss' most intimate associates, and for years known as one of the most uncompromising and relentless opponents of Socialism.

Uprooting Socialists

The chief military action of the Government today consists in clearing out the "Socialist mess," that is, the various Marxist cultural or professional headquarters and municipal dwellings inhabited largely by Socialists.

For example, in the early morning hours, the army began an attack on the second largest dwelling in the world, the Karl Marxhof, using small cannon, machine guns, rifles and hand grenades. By noon the whole dwelling was evacuated and all 8000 inhabitants were forced onto streets.

Similar measures were taken against every house inhabited by Socialist families, women and children being stormed in their own homes.

The reason for this attack is that inhabitants of these dwellings possess arms and some used them to shoot at the soldiers from the windows.

The Government is determined to root out every vestige of Marxist resistance.

Life here quickly assumed normal aspects, and aside from the areas where the army is storming the Socialist buildings, people are not much excited. The new commissioner for Vienna has appealed to municipal officials, who are mostly Socialists, to go to work again. Also, the War Minister has issued an appeal to ex-soldiers to report for emergency service.

The Heimwehr has ordered all automobile owners to report their cars which may be requisitioned for service of state.

Often Postponed

Outlawing of the Marxist party, taking City Hall from the "Reds" and placing the Austrian capital in the hands of a government commissioner, has long been anticipated, frequently announced and constantly postponed, because the Dollfuss Government hesitated at taking measures that would embitter 42 per cent of the voters of the country and alienate the symphathy of certain foreign powers, notably France. But yesterday's events developed in such a way that Vienna of its own accord fell into the hands of the Government.

Socialists had permitted a situation to develop which made outlawing of their party inevitable. Irritated by repeated defeat and humiliation whereto they had been subjected during the past year as they were forced to retreat from one position to another, and following seizure of power by the Heimwehr in four provinces last week, the Socialists at last made a bold stand in Linz when the police searched their headquarters there for arms.

Fierce fighting broke out which extended to other parts of the city and continued for the whole day and part of the night before the Government completely mastered the situation. Hearing of this, certain Vienna Socialists, especially those employed in municipal enterprises, ceased work and the report was circulated that a general strike had been ordered.

Army, police and auxiliary police at once went into action, and rapidly applying a well-worked-out plan, took charge of the whole inner city, thus cutting off and isolating the districts inhabited by the workers.

Socialists Unorganized

Socialists undertook no concentrated attack on Vienna, but laborers in various places opened fire on the police and in a few cases had been trying to break through barriers erected by the army and police, so that firing of rifles and machine guns and exploding of bombs continued from late afternoon during the whole night.

However, at all times the Government was master of the situation

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Dollfuss Deals Final Blow

What is the meaning of the almost bloodless revolution that shook little Austria out of its usual happy-go-lucky mood today? What will be its effects in Austria and in European politics at large?

Austria's politics have two conflicting elements: The Peasants—Roman Catholic, reactionary, three-fifths of the population; the Socialists—big city workers, irreligious, mainly in Vienna. The Peasants dominated the hinterland, the Socialists the Vienna Government.

When Hitler arose in Germany, there came a third party into Austria, the National Socialists, with voting strength of up to 20 per cent in provincial elections by April, 1932.

The National Socialists were aggressive. Invasion from Germany was feared. The Peasants looked to Dollfuss and his Christian Socialists to protect them. Dollfuss, backed by the semi-Fascist Heimwehr under Von Starhemberg, drove out the Hitlerites. The Socialists proper thought best not to oppose him.

German threats and terrorism grew. Dollfuss wanted a better organized country back of him. Throwing up all dreams of Anschluss, he went to London last summer, got Britain, France and Italy to sanction an increase of 8000 in his army, got from Mussolini a tentative offer of a much-needed outlet to the sea at Trieste. Then, at a great national feast, last September, suddenly announced plans to unify the country and remodel the constitution.

This last move began the revolution that culminated in the outbreak today. Parties were to go. Instead, the Fatherland Front. This was to be a Christian state on a guild basis, under the dictatorial rule of the "Leader." It would end the trade union system, the basis of Socialism. It was fully approved by the right wing Heimwehr.

The guild plan hung fire. Dollfuss hesitated to antagonize the Socialists.

But German terroristic methods redoubled. The Heimwehr became restive and began organizing the peasants of the provinces. Dollfuss decided to complete his guilds. The Socialists organized a powerful demonstration for today. Dollfuss seized the opportunity to abolish the party. Austria becomes strictly one-party.

Austria, though not Hitlerite, is definitely Fascist. Britain and France see one more prop to democracy gone.

Demand Growing For Resignation Of Couch From RFC

Connections With Power Companies Are Shown by His Opponents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Demands for the resignation of Mr. Harvey C. Couch, Arkansas utility magnate and Democrat appointed in February, 1932, by President Hoover to the RFC, have now become almost overwhelming. The power king of the South has been under a running fire for months and though his political lines are strongly laid the opposition mounts daily.

Revelation by the Federal Power Commission that Mr. Couch receives a total salary of nearly $70,000 from three southern companies has intensified the attack against him. In 1933 he got $33,893 from the Arkansas Power and Light Company as chairman of the board and president, $19,000 from the Louisiana Power and Light Company, and $17,100 from the Mississippi Power and Light Company.

Loans from the RFC to companies in which Mr. Couch was heavily interested recently have been listed, but in this respect other members of that directorate have been equally involved, from the early loan to Mr. Charles G. Dawes down to the present.

On the basis of the report showing Mr. Couch's salaries, Representative John E. Rankin (D.), Mississippi, today demanded either his resignation or immediate dismissal by President Roosevelt.

"The Couch interests have been to the South what the Insull interests were to the North," declared Representative Rankin. "They are today plundering the people of Mississippi with power rates, throwing every obstruction into the way to prevent towns, cities, and municipalities from owning and operating their own power plants, or securing power from the Tennessee Valley Authority at Muscle Shoals."

Since dismissal of political officials for their business or other affiliations has become current in Washington, the present is considered the likeliest time for the retirement of this official.

Charges of malfeasance against Mr. Couch in his RFC job have not been specifically produced. It is, however, considered that he could not be confirmed by the Senate if he were being nominated today.

25-50 Years in 45 Minutes

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13 (AP)—In a trial lasting exactly 45 minutes, William Sutton, self-confessed bank robber and fugitive from Sing Sing, yesterday was sentenced by Judge Harry S. McDevitt to 25 to 50 years in Eastern State penitentiary.

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Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West
Boston

Spring Charm

Print Topped
Bolero Dress
for Women
39.75

A distinctly new ribbed crepe ... a new, shorter bolero ... and a refreshing spring print combine to make this an unusually attractive model! A perfect dress for the woman who must be correctly gowned to meet every occasion a busy day presents.

Second Floor

Great Air-Mail Map Is Shrinking

(Continued from Page 1)

of compensation is being worked out.

When the army takes over the country's air-mail service next Monday only 14 of the 26 routes flown by companies whose contracts have been annulled will be flown. Cities on the other 12 routes will temporarily lose their air-mail service. Lines with a total of 11,106 miles have been selected as of primary necessity, which is about 40 per cent of the 27,079 miles now in operation.

First Intimation

From the Post Office Department yesterday came the first intimation that the full air-mail service would not be continued by the War Department. As it is, 200 officers, 324 men and 122 planes will be turned over to the emergency task as the first assignment.

Meanwhile the Senate moved forward in the other major aspects of the complicated situation growing out of charges of collusion in bidding for air mail contracts. With all legal decisions going against him Monday Mr. William P. MacCracken Jr. and his lawyer, Mr. Frank Hogan, were still trying to appeal to a higher court to take jurisdiction out of the Senate and into a regular judicial tribunal.

In the interim, Mr. MacCracken was a technical prisoner of Mr. Chesley W. Jurney, Senate sergeant-at-arms, charged with permitting removal of papers from his air mail files which had been subpoenaed by the Senate.

The army has selected the following routes to fly together with the number of pilots and planes for each route:

	Planes	Spd	Pil's
New York-Chicago	12	130	25
Chicago-Salt Lake City	11	140	25
Salt Lake City-San Fran.	10	140	12
Salt Lake City-Seattle	5	135	12
Salt Lake City-Los Angeles	5	135	12
Cheyenne-Chicago	2	130	3
New York-St. Louis	7	110	15
St. Louis-Kansas City	2	140	4
New York-Miami	7	110	15
New York-Atlanta	7	110	10
Chicago-Dallas	5	100	10
Cleveland-Fort Worth	8	130	15
Chicago-Jacksonville	8	130	15
Washington-Cleveland	10	130	15

Officials Uncertain

High officials of the Cabinet express uncertainty as to the next move in re-drawing the air mail map. At a conference with Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, strong indication was given that the Administration would oppose permanent operation of air mail by the Government.

The post office would have to pay the army $30,000,000 to carry the mail over the present routes on a cost basis, it is estimated, whereas the present compensation or subsidies to private companies is about $20,000,000.

From Mr. James M. Mead (D.) of New York, chairman of the Post Office Committee of the House, came the first hint that some of the companies whose contracts have been annulled may be allowed to prove there was no collusion or fraud in their contracts, with subsequent restoration of business.

Charges that the Administration had been high-handed and autocratic in its sweeping action were still heard in the capital. Telegrams to the White House commenting on Colonel Lindbergh's protest of yesterday were about equally divided, the President's secretary announced.

Republican members of the Senate air mail investigation committee reiterate that fraud and collusion has not been shown in all 34 air mail contracts which were annulled. On the other hand, a high Administration official who was asked whether such fraud was uncovered in each case, declared, "The action speaks for itself."

Mr. Farley today issued the following table showing the present frequency of air mail service as compared with that of the proposed service to go into effect on Feb. 20:

	Present daily service. Round trips	Proposed service. Round trips
Chicago-Dallas, via Kan. City	2	1
Chicago-Kansas City	1	0
Salt Lake City-San Diego	1	1
Salt Lake City-Los Angeles	1	1
Salt Lake City-Portland	2	1
Salt Lake City—Seattle via Portland	0	1
Washington-Cleveland	*5	3
Cheyenne - Albuquerque, via Denver	1	0
Cheyenne-Pueblo, via Denver	0	1
Newark-Chicago	6	5
Chicago-Salt Lake City	3	3
Salt Lake City-San Francisco	3	2
Newark-Miami, via Wash'gton	2	1
Newark-Atlanta, via Wash'gt'n	2	1
Atlanta-Jacksonville	2	1
Daytona Beach - St. Petersburg	1	0
Cleveland-Fort Worth	2	1
Chicago-Atlanta	2	1
Newark - Kansas City, via Columbus	3	1
Newark-Columbus	1	0

*3 on Sundays, holidays at present, same number proposed in new series.

Mr. Farley said it was also hoped to take over the following routes soon after Feb. 20: Chicago-St. Paul; Boston-New York; Atlanta-New Orleans, via Birmingham; Fort Worth - Brownsville; Fort Worth - Houston; Detroit - Toledo; Chicago - Memphis; Portland - San Diego; Kansas City-Los Angeles, via Wichita, Amarillo, Albuquerque and Phoenix.

Equipping Army Planes For Mail Service Rushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MITCHEL FIELD, L. I., Feb. 13—The business of fitting army airplanes to carry the air mail is the most pressing concern at this field today.

While airplane mechanics rip machine guns, seats and all other detachable equipment from the rear cockpits of the army observation flying machines to make room for mail pouches, schedules of test flights are being drawn up to familiarize the flying personnel with the difficult Newark-Cleveland-Chicago route, which crosses the Allegheny Mountains.

Dual controls are being removed from 11 observation airplanes and each ship is being prepared to carry approximately 400 pounds of mail on a basis of 16 pounds to the cubic foot of space.

Six of the airplanes are scheduled to be flown to Langley Field, Va., today, to be equipped with radio sets and other night flying apparatus. The others will follow later.

The 25 pilots now at this post have been notified to hold themselves ready to take the air in test flights and 31 flying officers on duty elsewhere have been recalled. The ninth observation group, under the leadership of Maj. Follett Bradley, is scheduled to do the flying.

Meanwhile the air lines whose contracts to fly the mail were canceled by Presidential order last week were taking their discomfiture in good grace and let it be known that they would coöperate with the army mail pilots in every way possible and make available for Government use airports which they own or lease and at which they maintain lighting facilities at their own expense.

Their lawyers, however, are busy looking up the legal rights of their clients to determine precedents on which they might base an action to compel the Government to grant the air mail contractors a hearing or postpone cancellation. While the companies remained silent as to the possible outcome of their counsels' researches, it was reported that the organizations were prepared to seek court action on the cancellations.

Mr. Stephen Early's retort from the White House yesterday to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's telegram of protest to the President on Sunday, that the colonel was "seeking publicity" because he had given his telegram to the press at the same time that it was sent to Washington, drew fire from officials of some air transport companies here.

Mr. Early's position on "publicity" was poorly taken, they declared, because the White House announced to the press that the air mail contracts had been nullified 24 hours before the air mail contractors were notified.

New United States Cruiser

MARE ISLAND, Calif., Feb. 13 (AP)—The nation's newest fighting ship, the cruiser San Francisco, was commissioned here Saturday.

Boston-New York
$2 NRA
Leave Daily 320 Tremont Street Boston Hancock 7307
141 W. 41st Street, New York Circle 7-2644
6 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins
MAR. 10

State Legislators United in Attack On Tuition Rise

Charge That Few Students Could Take Courses If Rates Go Up

Massachusetts' Legislators today gave evidence that the era of "blind economy" is coming to an end.

Speedy defeat for three petitions calling for increases in state college tuitions from $100 to $150 and other school economies, recommended by the committee on public expenditures, was forecast today, as an almost unprecedented number of Senators and Representatives appeared against them.

So numerous were these legislative opponents that at one time it appeared that what amounted to a vote in joint session had been registered against the petitions. Their outcome on the floors of the House and Senate seem to be clearly foreshadowed.

Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams warned the committee that any such economy as that contemplated in the tuition increase petition would prove to be a boomerang, for, according to him, it would cut drastically the enrollment in the state normal schools and in the state college at Amherst. He asserted that the normal school at North Adams would find its enrollment reduced nearly two-thirds, and he challenged the proponents of the measure to show any economy in such results. He further declared that students would be thrown out of the schools to swell the ranks of the unemployed or into undesirable occupations.

The petitions were denounced as "class legislation," falling with their entire force on those people who have sacrificed to send their children to one of the state schools, and who would be forced to withdraw them if the tuition was increased.

Since 1926 the tuition of the state normal schools, where students are trained for the rôle of teachers, have been raised from $60 to $100 with resultant reduction in the enrollment at these institutions. Massachusetts has a tuition fee nearly $40 above the average in other states, 10 of which charge no tuition for students within the state, it was declared.

Beside the tuition petition there were two others under consideration, one calling for the maintenance of home economics and manual training courses in the seventh and eighth grades only on a volitional basis and the other called for drastic curtailment in the state program of adult education.

All three of these petitions were included in the general opposition, with many speakers asserting that the elimination of the adult education courses would drastically curtail the progress of Americanization in the State.

By the close of the committee session seven senators and more than 50 representatives had been recorded against the petitions. So large was the opposition to the measures that the committee held a vote to close the hearing while several score were still waiting to be heard. Not a single member of the public expenditure commission, which formulated the petitions, appeared in support of its measures nor for that matter did anyone else.

Reared in the Cradle of the Deep

As the Sea Serpent Looked to an Artist on the Mauretania

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

As It Looked to the Monitor Artist

So far the Great Sea Serpent is one of the few of our prime mysteries to remain a mystery still, but modern myth chasers are both expert and persistent, and it can hardly be long before one of these horrific monsters either is captured for display, with a long Latin name on a ticket round his neck, or is exploded as a fully fledged myth. Jokesters have hoodwinked serious art critics by smearing some colors on canvas and styling it a futurist painting, so serious natural scientists have to be careful about this eyewitness testimony that comes from Loch Ness, Vancouver, Vladivostok, the Mauretania and other sources.

Collecting a few of the fine points of the Sea Serpent as turned in from different sources, one arrives at a truly remarkable beast. He has a head like a horse, or a lizard, or a tadpole. He is adorned with whiskers, a mane and a seaweedlike ruffe round the neck. His back is usually not smooth, but is humped or toothed like a crenelated wall. He propels himself with fins, or flappers, or flukes, wriggles about like a lizard, whistles like a whale and has a glare in his eye like an automobile headlight that needs attention.

There are some other details, but these may be enough to guide you in what to look for next time you hire a rowboat at the beach.

Boston Art Notes

Channing Hare

At the Vose Galleries there is an exhibition of portraits, painted by Mr. Channing Hare.

Often an exhibitor seems to divide his time equally between portraiture, still-life and landscapes; at will he changes from one to the other. But the present exhibitor dwells almost entirely upon the one special subject. He uses his knowledge of still-life for secondary purposes, and frequently, as in a portrait of Kenneth Roberts Jr., exhibits notable feeling for the tone and texture of glass.

Least typical but most conspicuous is the very informal portrait of Mr. Alexander Woollcott. The ample form is seen semi-recumbent upon the sofa. Mr. Woollcott looks with quizzical mockery at the onlooker. Mr. Hare reveals here a humorous note which is lacking in most of the other portraits. There are portraits too of Mr. Booth Tarkington and Miss Margaret Wycherly.

As to style, Mr. Hare is subject to mild variations, from the straightforward, naturalistic mode, dependent for effect upon the manipulation of lights and shadows, to stylization and simplified patterns.

At the same gallery there are some fine landscapes made by early American masters. Looking carefully at these scenic pictures, we wonder whether with more stimulation there would not have been a truly great and forceful school. Unfortunately for our artistic development the best native energies were occupied in pioneering and city building. D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary French lithographs; modern illustrated books. Selected prints and recent accessions. Water colors by Blake, Madonna and Child, by Mantegna.

Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; musical 2:45; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Dr. Denman W. Ross; Japanese prints and textiles. Through Feb. 28.

Copley Society—Exhibition of portraits in oils by Florence Armes Hosmer. Feb. 14-23.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions

Grace Horne Galleries — Paintings and water colors by Arthur Franklyn Musgrave. Through Feb. 20.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of modern ecclesiastical art, brought here from the World's Fair at Chicago. Through March 15.

Holman's Print Shop—Drawings, lithographs and etchings by Mona Breidvik. Also paintings by E. Earl Bailley. Through Feb. 24.

Doll & Richards—Water Colors by Charles Emile Heil. Through Feb. 28. Elizabeth O'Neill Verner. Through Feb. 24. Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy and water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Through Feb. 17.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc.—Exhibition of drawings and etchings by Childe Hassam. Through Feb. 17.

The Children's Art Center—Water colors by Madame Boullard-Devé. Also small sculpture by Hashka Paeff.

The Medici Book and Print Shop—General exhibition.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Ennecking. Through March 1.

St. Botolph Club—Exhibition of American Art.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by Frank C. Kirk. Through Feb. 24.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—French etchings and lithographs.

Adrian Gallery—General exhibition.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Exhibition of portraits by Channing Hare. Through Feb. 17.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Edmund C. Tarbell. Through Feb. 17.

The Boston Public Library—Stamp and cachet exhibition arranged by the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club. Through March 4.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of paintings by members. Through Feb. 26.

Foster Brothers—Etchings by Mr. Paul Lameyer. Through Feb. 24.

Theaters

"Double Door"

Plymouth Theater — Potter & Haight present "Double Door," by Elizabeth McFadden. Beginning Feb. 12, 1934. First time in Boston.

If you want to go to the play this week, you'll have to go to the Plymouth, which is the only Boston theater open. And if you like melodrama—and you do, don't you?—you'll have a good time. For Miss McFadden's play is packed with thrills. It kept the first night audience gasping with delight. Horrific.

Victoria Van Bret, reigning head of an old New York family, has the charming qualities of Lucrezia Borgia. She is possessed by greed and pride of place. She has dominated her sister and her half-brother from their childhood. When the brother, Rip, marries a nurse, Vic makes the bride welcome by banning music at the wedding, hiding the presents and forbidding the new Mrs. Van Bret the drawing room. Then she opens a campaign to separate the happy pair, beginning with calumny and ending by shutting the poor young lady in a sound-proof room and ordering the house closed. Of course virtue triumphs, after you've had the proper number of shudders.

The rôle of Victoria offers big opportunities, which Miss Mary Morris realizes in full. The vindictiveness of the woman is conveyed with the subtle resource of an actress who is able to enter into the part and remain within it while the curtain is up. There is no exaggeration; you have no difficulty in believing in the character. The impersonation powerfully exemplifies the inevitable elements of self-destruction in evil traits. The supporting cast is competent throughout. L. A. S.

Boy's Three-Cent Pay Goes to Relief Fund

Mr. John W. Farley may be the chairman of the Emergency Relief Campaign, but it didn't make any difference to one 8-year-old boy who made up his mind that he was going to make his contribution direct to Mrs. Farley, and nobody else—as the following letter testifies:

"Dear Mrs. Farley: I am sending you some money. I earned 3 cents of this every Monday rolling in ash cans for my father. I hope this money will help a lot of children. How are you? I am fine. Love."

A quarter was inclosed. Asked why he sent the money to Mrs. Farley, the boy is reported to have said: "Why shouldn't I? I know her and I don't know him."

India to Adopt Wireless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI—A conference of representatives of Provincial Governments to consider methods of utilizing wireless connection among the rural population is planned by the Government of India for November, 1934.

Verification of Savings Bank Deposits

To comply with the law, depositors are requested to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification.

THESE MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS IN BOSTON WILL VERIFY AS FOLLOWS:

Provident Institution for Savings
January 29 to March 5

Suffolk Savings Bank
January 29 to March 5

Do You Approve and Enjoy
Clean, Wholesome Food and Surroundings?

Then lunch and dine at

"The Gateway"
252 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
Between Falmouth and Norway Streets

Open Daily 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays till 10 P. M.

The best in foods
No liquor dispensed
Lowest possible prices

Operating: Dounyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

Forest Enemies Retreating Before Advancing CCC

Insects and Fires Brought Under Control—Sites for Camps Opened

Forest enemies—insects and fire—are retreating from New England woodlands before the onslaught of President Roosevelt's forest army, the Civilian Conservation Corps. In their wake are hundreds of acres of protected forests, scores of new camping sites and miles of new hiking trails.

These facts, contained in a survey made of the work completed during the first six months' enlistment of the New England contingent, carried out the argument of foresters that the Triple C work has placed forest conservation one to two decades ahead.

Massachusetts is one of the chief CCC beneficiaries. Sixty miles of fire lanes and 65 fire reservoirs were constructed, as well as three miles of power line and 20 miles of wire communication erected. Hikers will find 35 miles of new trails and 20 rustic bridges. Roadside vistas also have been cut.

Streams Cleaned; Dams Built

The Massachusetts insect war has resulted in 10,600 acres being freed of gypsy moths. The white pine weevil was banished from 215 acres. Mongrel sucker trees were cleared from 608 acres. Dead trees were cleared out and 317 other acres thinned out. Five streams were cleaned, 15 dams built and 15 picnic areas established.

Maine benefited to the tune of 21 miles of telephone communications for forest fire work; 76 miles of roadside forest clearing; 18 miles of fire truck trails; 53 highway bridges; nine miles of foot trails; 155 acres of forest under insect control; white pine blister cleared from 52,411 acres; one million gypsy moth clusters destroyed.

Along the New Hampshire front, blister rust control work was accomplished over 34,703 acres; 765 cords of wood cut from forest débris; 13 miles of truck trails built; five miles of fire control telephone communications installed; five miles of trails cleared and 400 "man days" spent on fire fighting.

The Connecticut contingent also did real work. Twelve miles of fire breaks were built; fire hazards removed from 32 acres; 35 miles of roadside cleared; three fire outlook stations constructed; 15,547 acres cleared of insects; tree and plant disease control work done in 30,841 acres. Public camp grounds were established and 36 rest stations built at them. Five miles of streams were improved and 6677 acres of forest were rid of gypsy moths.

Miles of Truck Trails

The Rhode Island work accomplished included 54 miles of truck trails; 63 forest fire reservoirs; blister rust control work over 4500 acres; 93,000 acres scouted for insects; 13 miles of fire land cleared, and two miles of fire communications built.

Vermont's Triple C work was divided into two divisions. A contingent of war veterans is engaged in flood control work, while the regular CCC unit is doing forest work. The latter section has accomplished the following results:

Two miles of telephone communications, 15 miles of fire breaks, 40 miles of roadside cleared of débris, 51 miles of wood trails improved, 22 miles of road built, 18 acres of public camp grounds cleared, 4500 feet of water system pipes at these camps installed, insect pest control over 3347 acres, tree and plant disease work over 7652 acres, 12 bridges built over forest streams, eight artificial ponds dug and landscaping of 10 acres.

Roosevelts Observe Lincoln Anniversary

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt observed the birthday of Abraham Lincoln yesterday with a surprise visit to the imposing Lincoln memorial on the banks of the Potomac River.

Stopping in front of the white marble monument, the President waited while Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Ickes, walked up the long stairs and placed a wreath in front of the Lincoln statue inside. The President then returned to the White House.

Brookline to Install 2-Way Police Radio If Citizens Approve

Brookline, which boasts of being the oldest town in the country, will soon have one of the newest and most efficient police systems for any town of its size in the United States.

An appropriation of $7200 was approved at the annual budget meeting of Brookline's Board of Selectmen for equipping the police department with a two-way radio system to connect headquarters with a fleet of six cars, which will patrol the estimated 80-odd miles of highway in Brookline day and night. Expenditure of this amount, however, is contingent upon action taken at the Town Meeting March 1, when all appropriations must be approved.

Installation of the system itself will cost approximately $6000. The remaining $1200 will be used to purchase two more squad cars to add to the present fleet of four.

This action of the Selectmen follows an exhaustive study recommended by Representative Philip G. Bowker, who is also a member of the Board of Selectmen. Mr. Bowker proposed a thorough study of the present system and of other new systems of police protection immediately after the holdup of the Washington Square branch of the Brookline Trust Company a few months ago.

There May Be a Monster in Loch Ness But There's Queer Doings Near Boston

Capt. Merton Hutchins went afishing yesterday as he has week in and week out for many years. But yesterday was a different sort of fishing. He cast his nets from his auxiliary fish dragger and hoped for fish. He got them, and a lot of other things besides.

They had raked the bottom of the bay east of Highland Light for more than an hour when the captain decided to take a look at his catch. He looked, and must have wondered if he's caught one of the family of sea serpents that has been exciting the world from Vancouver to Loch Ness.

A pair of gaping jaws grinned at the astounded fisherman as the net came up. Behind the jaws was what looked like brown and knobby vertebræ. It was a fearsome catch to bring up out of the depths of any ocean, let alone our own Massachusetts Bay.

A little closer examination and the sea serpent theory was exploded. The fearsome jaws were those of a long defunct whale. The knobby vertebræ separated and became a flock of brown teapots, Chinese teapots, decorated and flowered.

And that wasn't all. Along with the teapots and whalebone there was a supply of coal and wood.

So, as the Waltham 2d lies at her moorings today she has no fuel problem. The United States bureau of fisheries is in one set of whale's jawbones. The crew is dividing up 100 brown teapots. If there were a Masefield on the Waltham 2d there might be a ballad forthcoming.

Pope Bans Rosenberg Books

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Vatican today placed on the index of prohibited books the works of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, philosophic dictator for the Third Reich.

For years a close associate of Chancellor Hitler, Dr. Rosenberg is an uncompromising Anti-Semite and the author of "The Myth of The Twentieth Century," which contains many criticisms of the Christian Religion. He has also attacked the Roman Catholic Church.

MAN-KIND
U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED
DOG and CAT FOOD
So good you can eat it yourself
MAN-KIND
DOG FOOD

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Buy Brookside Cream, not only because it is rich and pure, but also because it is produced by local farmers who deserve your support. It is *Made in New England* and because it comes straight from local farmers to your First National Store it has a fresher, more natural flavor and a delicious real cream taste.

4% Butterfat - A Fresher, Richer, Cleaner Milk for Your Children

Brookside Milk		Qt. 10c	Ivory Soap	2 Lge Bars 17c	4 Med Bars 19c
Campbell's	VEGETABLE OR VEGETABLE BEEF SOUP	4 Tins 29c	White Spray	Wheat Cereal	Lge 28 oz Pkg 15c
Campbell's Beans		Tin 5c	Hershey's Cocoa		2½ Lb Tins 17c
Van Camp's	MILK	3 Tall Tins 17c	Jell-O	Pure Assorted Flavors	Pkg 5c

LENTEN FOOD SAVINGS

Shrimp	Fancy - Wet Pack	2 Tins 19c
Beardsley's	Shredded Codfish	2 Pkgs 25c
Gorton's	Clam Chowder	Lge Tin 19c

Bellview Waxed Paper	3 Rolls	25c
Bellview Paper Napkins	3 Pkgs	25c
Babbitt's Cleanser & Lye	Special Offer	Both for 13c
Camay Toilet Soap	Delicately Scented	4 Bars 19c
English Style Cookies	Uneeda Baker's	Pkg 31c
Pantry Cookies	Uneeda Baker's - Molasses Cookies	Lb Bulk 23c
Finast Cookies	Macaroon Snaps, Old Fashion Sugar, Hermits and Chocolate	2 Lbs 25c

Cracked Wheat Bread — Big 20 oz Loaf 8c
Paradise Cake — A two layer sponge with light and dark icing — Each 15c

::: FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES :::

FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT — LARGE SIZE — 3 FOR 19c

Apples	Native Baldwins	5 Lbs 19c	Spinach	Large Leaves	3 Lbs 15c
Carrots	Large Bunches	2 Bunches 13c	Lettuce	California Iceberg	2 Heads 15c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Factory Workers in Europe Usually Come From Farms And Continue to Till Soil

In Many Instances, However, Industrial Work Gives Men Too Little Spare Time and Farm Duties Fall Back on the Women

Part-Farm-Part-Factory Series
Eighth of 12 Articles

By Godfrey Lias

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Subsistence farming as an aid in the fight against unemployment is gaining ground in certain European states, notably Germany. But in a majority of European countries it is the normal thing for industrial workers to spend part of their time farming for quite another reason.

This reason is that the factory is still more or less a new phenomenon in many countries. There is as yet no large industrialized population, born and bred in the big cities and having no contact with the land. On the contrary, the majority of factory workers are still sons of the soil. Their relatives are all peasant farmers. They themselves spend their spare time on the land.

This system is found not to be without special difficulties which those who wish to mitigate unemployment by subsistence farming may wish to study. One is that the division of interests between the land and the factory is often found to make for inefficient farming. Men who have been working hard in a factory have neither the time nor the energy for the proper cultivation of the land. Consequently more and more of the farm work is left to the women. Not only cultivation but housework suffers as a result.

Not All Are Good Farmers

Another problem, less frequently met with among people of peasant origin but common in a highly industrialized population, arises from the fact that many quite efficient factory workers have no aptitude at all for land work. Consequently, when their factory hours are calculated with a view to letting them have time for farming or gardening, they cannot turn their spare time to profitable account.

A third difficulty, operating in the other direction, is that at certain seasons of the year, notably harvest time, there is so much to do on the land that there is a good deal of inconvenient absentee-ism from factory work.

Nevertheless, the farm-factory idea is so firmly embedded in the European social organization that there are no signs of it disappearing. Indeed, the unemployment problem which has developed in industrialized countries is tending to consolidate the dual system more firmly.

Thus, when the late Thomas Bat'a built a model township at the world's largest shoe factory in Czechoslovakia a few years ago, he insisted that each house must have a good-sized garden in which to grow vegetables and flowers. Similarly, the old-established glass industry of North Bohemia is still largely carried on by families in which the homestead is the unit of production. The men folk, in fact, are generally almost as much small-holders as small manufacturers.

Notably So in France

France, too, is still predominantly a nation of small farmers. Consequently, without any attempt on the part either of industry or the Government to organize part-time farming, such a system is the normal one for industrial workers in the smaller towns.

In the Scandinavian countries, where water power is an important factor in industry, employers often find it necessary to build houses for the workers in more or less out-of-the-way spots. It is customary for these houses to be provided with ample gardens. In Norway, along the Drammen River where there are several pulp and other wood-using factories, it is not uncommon for the workers actually to run small farms of from two to four acres in addition to their factory work.

Came From Farm in Beginning

Here again, however, the factory workers were drawn from the soil in the first instance. It was not a case of putting townsfolk back on the land.

In Sweden, a law was passed last year to establish a "workmen's small farm loan fund." About $650,000 has been set aside in the budget of the current year for this service. The object is to provide lumbermen and other similar categories of workers with a subsidiary means of support. Though the scheme has not been working long enough to estimate its value, the results so far are regarded as satisfactory.

One of the conditions of the loan is that "new" farms must be started. Recipients must be Swedish citizens of not less than 21 years of age, known to be "thrifty, sober and honest."

Significantly, too, they must already possess the necessary qualifications to carry on farming work. They must also have insufficient means to buy the holding without government asssistance.

Germany Tries Experiment

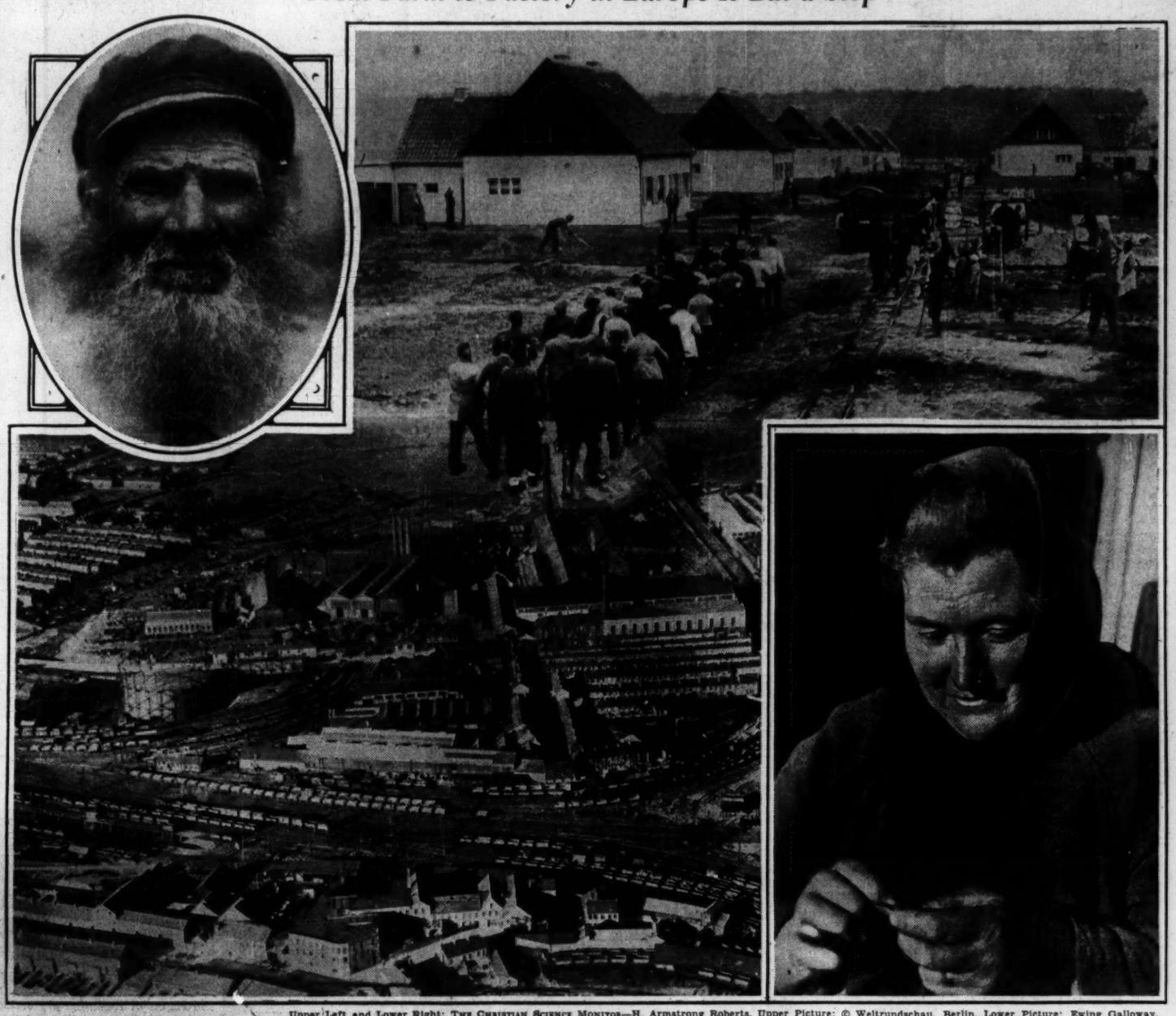
The most important example in Europe of an attempt to turn factory workers into part-time farmers instead of vice versa is provided by Germany. In that country is a great army of city-bred unemployed with no means of subsistence. The Government is therefore hoping to organize a farm-factory movement on a vast scale.

A typical instance of the German method is to be found at Waltersdorf near Berlin. In the new settlement that is being developed there, three days in the factory and three days on the land is the general rule.

By this means it is thought that what work there is can be more equitably distributed to those who are qualified to perform it and at the same time, homes in the country can be provided for families which would otherwise be cooped up in city tenements.

One of the tasks scheduled for the new German labor service corps, attendance at which will shortly become compulsory for all the rising generation, is the reclamation of large tracts of moor and marshland. It is estimated that some 10,000 to 15,000 new small holdings will thus be made available for families which spend part of their time at some industry besides farming.

From Farm to Factory in Europe Is But a Step



Upper Left and Lower Right: The Christian Science Monitor—H. Armstrong Roberts. Upper Picture: © Weltrundschau, Berlin. Lower Picture: Ewing Galloway.

How Part-Time Farming Works Out in the Old World

Upper Left: Here Is a Typical Peasant Farmer-Factory Hand. Upper Right: German Farm-Factory Unit. Three Days Are Spent in the Factory, Three on the Farm. Lower Left: Great Iron and Steel Works at Middlesbrough, England. Lower Right: The European Farm Wife Always Finds Something to Busy Her Hands.

Chicago to Provide 6000 Families With Gardens

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—A subsistence garden program, which will enable 16,000 families now on public relief rolls in Cook County to grow part of their food this summer, has been approved by the Illinois Emergency Relief Committee. Some 6000 families are to be allotted garden plots in special reservations to the north, west and south of the city, while the remaining ones will be aided in starting gardens in their own backyards.

A centralized administration will coöperate with neighborhood relief stations. This is considered to be one of the most important needs of any large-scale gardening project, as most of the gardeners, being novices are constantly in need of supervision.

The 1934 project is much more extensive than last year's program, which, in spite of adverse weather conditions, enabled 2561 families to produce 622,374 pounds of vegetables.

Depreciated Money Boon to Home Travel

By the United Press

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—American hotel proprietors and operators of tourist resorts may expect a profitable season this year because of the depreciated dollar judging by the experience of Argentine tradesmen and resort keepers.

Chiefly because of depreciation of the peso, many Argentine families who would otherwise make their customary annual trip to Europe are spending their holidays and their money at Argentine seaside or lakeside resorts this year and, incidentally, learning more about the scenic attractions of their own country than they ever knew before.

Special trains, carrying as many as 1500 passengers each, are required to carry holiday travelers to Mar del Plata, one of South America's most famous seaside cities. There tourists are able to escape the heat of Buenos Aires which recently touched 103 degrees.

Lopez Wins Colombia To Liberalized State By Large Majority

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 13 (By U. P.)—Señor Alfonso Lopez yesterday viewed his election as President an opportunity to realize an extensive reform program for Colombia. Incomplete and unofficial returns indicated that the Lopez majority surpassed the most optimistic calculations, with a total of 800,000 votes, overwhelming Señor Eutoquio Timote, Communist candidate. In Bogota, for example, the successful Liberal Party candidate received 17,000 votes to 500 for Timote.

Lopez refused to make an official statement until complete and official returns were in, which was not expected for several days. He expressed satisfaction, however, that the election was orderly and peaceful. He also indicated that he intended to spend the coming months in a leisurely tour of the country, to determine the needs of all sections. He will assume office Aug. 7.

Methodical and prudent, Señor Lopez envisages a "Liberal Republic," tending to reach a close relationship with the people, especially by means of free, obligatory instruction, betterment of living conditions, and free expression of opinion and "purity of suffrage."

"The Liberal Republic," he declared recently in a speech, "will be a new political experiment because it will try to carry out the laws which interpret national desires. Without losing the hospitality for foreigners, I will attempt to correct the extravagant inversion of rôles which has been established." Foreign privileges, he asserted, gave Colombians an "inferiority complex." Privileges should be for Colombians, in the "sphere of business and in spiritual endeavor."

Trade Treaty Looms For Britain-Russia

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—A new Anglo-Russian trade treaty will be signed Thursday at the British Board of Trade, the Associated Press was informed by members of the Russian Trade Delegation today.

Signatures will be affixed to the pact by Mr. I. M. Maisky, Russian Ambassador to Britain, and Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, it was learned.

Reëstablishment of official protection for commercial relations between the two nations, broken off since last April, is provided by the treaty. It must be ratified by the House of Commons. Russian sources disclosed that neither the Lena gold fields dispute nor the Canadian-Russian rivalry for the British lumber market—two issues which have been reported as holding up negotiations—are dealt with in the new treaty.

Throne Installed For Pu Yi Ceremony

HSINKING (Changchun), Manchoukuo, Feb. 13 (AP)—A throne built of carved ebony, has been installed in the palace here for the enthronement of Mr. Henry Pu Yi March 1 as Emperor of Manchoukuo.

Embellished by imperial dragons and orchids, the throne rests on a dais of three steps, surmounted by a gilded stucco canopy. For the secular portion of the ceremonies the Emperor will wear a blue double-breasted field marshal's uniform. As Oriental monarchs are enthroned, not crowned, Mr. Pu Yi will wear, instead of a crown, a Napoleonic black helmet with a huge yellow plume.

No correspondents will be allowed to witness the 26-year-old ruler and "Son of Heaven commune with divinity" but may see a dress rehearsal a few days before the enthronement with a stuffed manikin representing the Emperor. Five thousand applications have been received from persons seeking to witness the ceremonies but the enthronement room accommodates only 200.

Southern Mill Faces Strike

GREENVILLE, S. C., Feb. 13 (AP)—The American Spinning Company closed down here yesterday following a strike of operatives. Officials said they did not know the cause, nor how many workers quit, but added they hoped to reach an agreement later today. Strikers were uncommunicative. There were no disorders.

Lamont Scouts Idea That Morgan Blocks St. Lawrence Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The great international banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. "from the very start has cordially supported" the Roosevelt Administration, declared Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, Morgan partner, in a letter to Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R.) of Wisconsin, denying that banking opposition had been mobilized either against the Administration or the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty.

"In no way, shape or manner are we 'seeking to prevent ratification of this treaty' nor has the thought ever occurred to us to suggest or encourage opposition on the part of others," Mr. Lamont said.

Mr. Lamont declared that both Mr. La Follette's statements "were absolutely without foundation." Mr. Morgan, for example, had publicly supported the Administration in taking the country off the gold standard, he said. As to the St. Lawrence treaty, the firm's policy was complete aloofness, he said.

Mr. La Follette was not silenced by this rebuff, and in a second statement, delivered yesterday, returned to the charge that Wall Street is blocking the treaty. "The entire record supports the conclusion," he declared.

Leading Show Horses Enter for Miami Event

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Leading civilian and military show horses of the United States are entered in the Miami Biltmore equine exhibition to be held Feb. 21 to 25 in which inter-army post military team competition will be inaugurated.

Among military riders to be here are Maj. John Tupper Cole of Fort Riley, who headed the army horse show team to victory over foreign invaders in an exhibition in 1932, and Capt. E. Y. Argo, who was a member of that team, will pilot the aggregation from Fort Sill.

Insurance by State Defeated by Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (AP)—A motion to establish state-owned insurance in Canada was defeated yesterday by a vote of 91 to 19, in the House of Commons. The Finance Minister pointed to the fact that in the 85 years of government-supervised business in Canada not one dollar had been lost to policyholders.

It would cost at least $50,000,000 for the Dominion to buy the stocks of Canadian insurance companies, continued Mr. Rhodes. That sum would be added to the national debt of the country and would cost $2,250,000 to carry in interest. The total dividends paid to shareholders of Canadian companies last year was less than $1,100,000, which would mean higher premiums for policyholders to raise the balance.

The Finance Minister ridiculed the compulsory features of a state-owned system, as outlined by Mr. Irvine. If a man refused to take out insurance, he would go to jail, and if every man and woman in Canada were included in some form of group insurance applied generally, it would throw the plan out of actuarial control and become "a gigantic scheme of benevolence."

Flornell Spicy Bit Provides Spicy Bit By Being Best New York Fox Terrier

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—A young member of dogdom, Flornell Spicy Bit, wire-haired fox terrier, of the Halleston Kennels at Chappaque, N. Y., furnished a sensation and stirred up all sorts of excitement in the circles which she moves when she swept through to the best of the breed in the judging of the classes yesterday at the Westminister Kennel Club dog show, the élite event of the season, inasmuch as the Wildoaks Kennels of Mrs. R. C. Bondy of New York were regarded as invincible in that breed.

Among the greyhounds also, a newcomer usurped the position held for many shows by champion Gamecock, Duke of Wales, when Picotee of Windholme, from Islip, Long Island, was selected over the previous champion as the best greyhound.

All day long, the big dogs, small dogs and middle-sized dogs paraded in groups before their patrons and the more critical eyes of the judges, whose task was to weed out the lesser performers, so as to prepare for the staging of the final day.

In one ring would be a group of toys, pugs, papillons and chihuahuas, while immediately adjoining the woolly English sheepdogs and Russian wolfhounds were stalking their paces. The cocker spaniels kept George Greer of Rye busy all day before he finally settled the multiple divisions and subdivisions to his satisfaction—a job that took 12 hours to complete.

Today brought more judging, with the airedales, collies and German shepherd dogs the chief interest, the latter even running over to the final day, to start the grand rush to the finish.

Canada Prepares For Active Spring Travel to Farms

More Than 6000 Families in Ontario Apply Agricultural Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—One of the greatest migrations by families to the land since Confederation will be seen in early spring. In Ontario alone more than 6000 families have applied for assistance in getting placed on agricultural land and other provinces report similar if smaller waiting lists.

All this is largely the result of the "back-to-the-land" drive of the federal and provincial governments as a means of meeting the unemployment situation. Under their joint scheme suitable farm land, some of it already containing buildings, is listed and the necessary supplies promised up to $600 per family over a period of two years.

The scheme having proved successful over the past two years, absorbing some 2500 families, including 10,700 persons, the authorities are now prepared to launch it on a large scale. Not only does it cost about half as much as maintaining a family on direct relief but it greatly improves the moral and physical lot of the recipients.

At least 90 per cent of the relief settlement work in the Dominion is regarded as successful, and an investigation has shown that a very large proportion of those turned farmer because of necessity have decided to remain permanently on the land.

Chambers of Commerce Meet in Valparaiso

VALPARAISO, Chile, Feb. 13 (By U. P.)—The first convention of South American Chambers of Commerce, with delegates from all countries of North, Central and South America, opened here Feb. 11. Señor Miguel Cruchaga, Chilean Foreign Minister, presided at the inaugural session in the City Hall. Señor Arturo Ruiz Degambo, president of the Chilean Central Chamber, welcomed the delegations, and Señor Cruchaga spoke on behalf of the Government.

The brief ceremonies were followed with a luncheon, given by the directors of the Chilean Central Chamber, and later the Mayor of Valparaiso entertained the guests.

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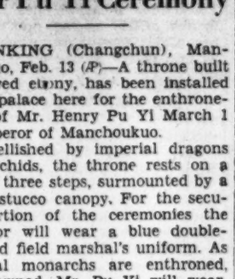

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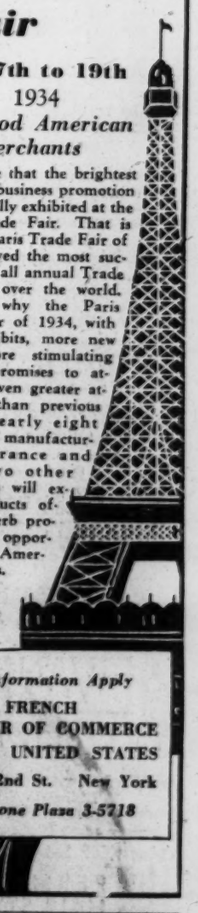

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State and Town Officials Bicker In Needham Case

Stupid Police Work, Says Warner—Wash Own Linen, Replies Bliss

While detectives with monkey wrenches today picked a charred Packard car to pieces, two law enforcement agencies with barbed invectives picked one another's professional tactics to pieces in a controversy centering around the Needham bank robbery and machine gun slaying.

The dis utants: Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Massachusetts Attorney-General, and Mr. Arthur P. Bliss, chief of Needham police.

The Attorney-General termed the Needham "police job" a "foolish piece of police work." He did not impugn their courage, only the misguided manifestation of it. He said, "Our police have nerve, but not training." And that few of the police in the State are equipped to combat organized gangsters.

Chief Bliss replies: "He asks why our police officers at the sound of a bank alarm rush up to the bank door. Does the Attorney-General mean to say at the sound of such an alarm or any alarm a policeman should not respond to that alarm immediately? What are bank alarms for if not to be answered?

Not Fact But Method

But the Attorney-General's statement made that point clear. The chief seems to have confused the issue there. Mr. Warner's criticism hinges on methods of answering alarms.

The Needham police officers should have sounded a call to headquarters and then taken cover in range of the bank entrance, Mr. Warner said in substance.

"Does the Attorney-General mean that the thought uppermost in the mind of a policeman at the sound of an alarm should be his own safety? Is that what police departments are for?"

The chief appears to be confusing the question again. What Mr. Warner said was: "Instead of rushing up to the bank door when he heard the alarm, the officer should have notified the station-house of the robbery and taken a post behind a tree, wall, house or other protective screen. Another officer would soon have had the rear entrance covered, likewise hidden from view."

Should Be Prepared

"Does the Attorney-General know how many times during a week defective wiring, among other causes, result in false bank alarms? Shall a policeman notify his police station and jump behind a tree every time such an alarm happens to be a false alarm?"

Interpreting Mr. Warner's attitude, the answer seems to be "yes"; that a police officer should approach the scene of the alarm cautiously and venture into the open only when assured that the alarm was false.

Obviously this procedure might be hard on a man's sense of pride if the alarm should prove false. But when the alarm means business, cautious tactics shape up differently.

One of the murdered policemen knew that tough looking men were "sizing up the town" several days before the holdup. A knowledge of payroll and bank transactions in the town would lead an officer to keep an eye on such vital points. Knowing what he knew it is reasonable to assume a bank alarm would be doubly significant so soon after the "sizing up" of the town.

Sacrificed His Advantage

Forbes McLeod, one of the slain policemen, was an expert shot. He won a marksman's medal the day before he was killed.

What Mr. Warner attempts to prove is the futility of an open approach to the scene of a holdup. To have sought cover where he could still keep a pistol range on the bank entrance would have given Officer McLeod an even chance with the gunmen.

By rushing across an open piece of ground at the Needham railroad crossing, the patrolman was an easy target for concealed machine guns. And by rushing in, Officer McLeod threw aside his best qualification—expert marksmanship.

It is apparent from Mr. Warner's criticism that he does not question the courage of the slain men. In fact, it implies pretty clearly that too much courage—misdirected—was their undoing.

What the Attorney-General's criticism of police tactics implies is that an alert, determined but cautious policeman is of more help to a community than one possessed of courage without reason.

Asks Warner Questions

Deeper into his statement replying to Mr. Warner's criticism, the Needham police chief appears to find the range. Here are some of his scoring shots:

"What has he (Mr. Warner) done about wiping out the nigger pool racket throughout the State of which he is the chief prosecuting official?

"Doesn't he know that this racket embraces hundreds of potential killers and bank robbers?

"What has he done about wiping out the dives and joints, such as horse rooms where thousands of dollars are gambled every day, illicit liquor places, and general gambling rooms all breeding criminals and potential murderers?

"What has he done about stamping out crime in this State, general crime? Crime is financed by the blood money gathered in daily by these law violators in their nigger pool and gambling dens. What has he done about it all?

"The answer is 'nothing!'"

"Ignorance Is Pitiful"

"His ignorance is pitiful," Mr. Warner fired back in a statement to the press this afternoon.

"The accusations fall upon Mr. Bliss and his brother police chiefs. If they have knowledge of nigger pools and horse rooms and know of their whereabouts then it is up to them to make arrests.

"The Attorney-General's department is designed to prosecute, not make arrests."

As for Mr. Bliss' defence of police tactics, Mr. Warner came back with a pretty concrete example. He cited the case of General Braddock against the Indians near Fort Duquesne in the French and Indian Wars. General Braddock marched his men in the open. Indians picked them off from stumps, trees and other natural screens. The British were willing to fight. But they found no targets as easy to hit as their own sagging ranks.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DOUBLE DOOR" (Plymouth). Strange things go on on each side of it. 8:30.

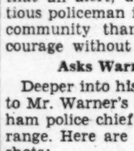
Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Richard Barthelmess in "Massacre," a timely story of graft exposed and exterminated—this time on an Indian reservation. Fenway at 2:10, 4:47, 7:24, 10:01. Paramount at 9, 11:23 a. m., 2:01, 4:39, 7:17, 9:55.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder Over Mexico." Unusually fine photography of unusual Central American scenes, coupled with good music in place of dialogue, make this very well worth seeing. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

KEITH'S—"Long Lost Father." John Barrymore in screen adaptation of "Bill of Divorcement." 10:09 a. m., 12:09, 2:09, 4:09, 6:09, 8:09, 10:09.

BOSTON—"The Poor Rich," with Edna May Oliver, Edward Everett Horton and Thelma Todd. William Gaxton and Victor Moore on the stage. 10 a. m., 1:11, 4:22, 7:33, 10:40.



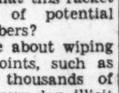
ORPHEUM — "Eskimo." Arctic picture with many authentic details of Eskimo life. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN—"Carolina," with Janet Gaynor, Lionel Barrymore and Robert Young. Miss Gaynor manages to break through the barriers of pride in an old Southern family and not only marry the son but also recoup the fortunes of the old plantation. Well-assorted vaudeville on the stage. 11 a. m., 1:36, 4:47, 7:38, 10:29.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. New York Rangers. 8:30.

Music



LONGY SCHOOL — Open house concert by Sally Dodge, violinist, and Lillian Hirsh - Tratten, pianist. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SOCIETY—Country Dance Party in Boston Teachers' College. 8.

RUSSIAN DRAMA LECTURE—"The Russian Revolution," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, in Harvard Hall, Room 6. 8.

TOMORROW

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—"What's Wrong With Our Courts?" Lecture by Dr. Sheldon Glueck, of Harvard. 264 Boylston Street. 1.

ROTARY CLUB — Prof. Robert E. Rogers, of M. I. T., speaks on "Cupid's Conservation Corps." Statler Hotel. 12:15.

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN —"An Introduction to Hobbies," a talk by Hoyland B. Bettinger, one of the founders of the Hobby School in Newton Lower Falls. 59 Mt. Vernon Street. 3.

BERLITZ SCHOOL—German talk and motion pictures. Subject, "Austria and Germany." Open to the public. Free. 140 Newbury Street. 4.

STUDENT RECITAL—Boston University presents group in twentieth student recital. In College of Music assembly hall. 176 Newbury Street. 3.

WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION—Meets in Kenmore Hotel. Karl R. Kennison speaks on Boston water supply extension. 1.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight, with a cold wave; lowest temperature tonight near 10 and near zero late Wednesday; fresh to strong west to northwest winds and gales on the coast.

Vermont: Fair, much colder, with cold wave tonight; Wednesday fair, slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair and much colder, with cold wave tonight; Wednesday fair, with slowly rising temperature in extreme west portion.

Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and much colder, with cold wave tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds, probably reaching gale force at times, and weather mostly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	39	New Orleans	46	56
Bermuda	64	66	New York	32	40
Chicago	28	44	Norfolk, Va.	32	38
Denver	36	56	Philadelphia	34	38
Helena, Mont.	30	48	St. Louis	32	54
Jacksonville	44	64	St. Paul	26	38
Kansas City	30	52	San Francisco	52	68
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	32	40
Miami, Fla.	50	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 13.
B—Maximum Feb. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:56 p. m., Wednesday 11:16 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:43 p. m.

CWA Aids Southern Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13—Of the 1800 public school teachers now out of employment in North Carolina, 1200 will be put to work with CWA funds during February, at $12 a week, it is announced. North Carolina also is interested in the program recently reported from Washington, which contemplates expenditure of $50,000,000 to supplement State educational funds.

Rough Roads Fail to Stall Police Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

—and the switch would be any major crime.

As it is today the resources of the State are like a great potential dynamo, with much of its power going to waste. Questions of jurisdiction, inadequacy of communication facilities and petty local rivalries now force the State's dynamo of well-trained, well-equipped state detectives and patrolmen to remain largely unused, or else tardy in its services, General Needham said in a personal interview.

The inevitability of some such proposal being ultimately adopted is illustrated, according to the commissioner, if one merely envisages the 2,300,000 recorded criminals in the United States drawn up against but 150,000 police officers. This is the national lineup for a grim, savage game, without rules or scruples.

Facilities of Criminals

The commissioner added that the observer should note the swift automobiles, the nation-wide organization, and all the other 1934 facilities of this army of criminals. And against that lineup one should envisage the local police, some without adequate weapons, many without teletypes or cruising cars, many without sufficient numbers, and all hog-tied to their little jurisdictions, from which the criminal escapes with the speed of the wind.

And then if the sheer one-sidedness of these two forces is not enough to prove the need for drastic reform, let the student of the situation mark how consistently events have revealed the weaknesses of the arrangement. Criminals, like fleet wolves, whisk about the great cities, preying on the unpreparedness and archaism of the local police.

They strike in Brookline and are gone, to reappear again in Needham, and in Lynn, leaving behind dead policemen, who are becoming fodder for the criminal's machine gun and sometimes the policemen's own guns. And all the time the local police, like watchdogs tied to their kennel, watch the bewildering and adroit thrusts of organized crime.

Single Police Unit

So paramount is the establishment of some system of coördinated police in the state regarded, that Mr. John H. Haigis, candidate for lieutenant-governor, last night at the Middlesex dinner devoted his address to urging a single state-controlled police unit. He emphasized one particularly significant point, namely, that the personnel of the municipal police departments has been bludgeoned and condemned for failing to cope with criminals, with whom they are not organized to cope.

While the legislative committee rejected the bill for coördination of all police departments in the metropolitan area under one head, this by no means spells the end of efforts to enact some such legislation on Beacon Hill. The Senate or House may order this bill to be reported to the floor. Other legislation may be introduced, provided it goes through the committee on rules. It is obvious that there is to be an unremitting drive to promote some such legislation and the fact that Mr. Haigis saw fit to devote his speech to this issue suggests that it might conceivably become a Republican crusade.

The only consistent objection to coördination of the police seems to be the reluctance of the localities of giving up local police autonomy. They clutch at this privilege as though it were an inalienable right, yet the police power is most distinctly a state prerogative. It is farmed out to cities and towns on sufferance. With this grant of power goes a definite obligation on the part of the localities to protect the life and property of its citizens against attack. Home rule means home rule and when the local jurisdictions fail to protect their citizens against criminals, it is not only the right but the duty of the State to step in.

Gayety of Mardi Gras Captures New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13 (AP)—New Orleans today abandoned itself to the gay revelry of Mardi Gras.

From street urchins to bank presidents, citizens garbed themselves in fantastic costumes and masks. They paraded, laughing and singing. Miss Laura Fenner, daughter of Mr. Charles E. Fenner, New Orleans broker, and Mrs. Fenner, ruled as Queen of Carnival, the season's highest social honor. Mr. Whitney Bouden, banker, was king.

The parade of the Druids preceding the glittering procession of the floats of Rex, added to the delight of thousands of residents and the greatest influx of visitors since prewar days. Negroes, not to be outdone, had their own parade.

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TORONTO CANADA

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	"The Music Box,"	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	soloist; chorus	popular program.	Madison Ensemble.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Cornelia Skinner	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	The Tattered Man	CBS dance music.	Dance music
6:00	Cowboy music	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Hollywood Highlights.	records; talks	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; soloist	vocal program	CBS soloists; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Souvenirs; music.	Local dance music.	"Little Italy"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Book Review	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	"State and Local	"Billy Bachelor"	Just Plain Bill	"As I See It"
7:30	Government," talks.	After Dinner Revue	James Roosevelt	Studio recital
7:45	Becker dog story	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	N. E. Council talk
8:00	Crime Clues: Serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jack Little; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	mystery story	chestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	casting and mu-
8:30	NBC talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	sicians' Local No.
8:45	"20th Century Ideas"	his orchestra	Fray-Braggiotti	9 Concert Orch.
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Master of Mystery
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Ruth Etting; orch.	sketch
9:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	George Jessel; so-	Local dance music.
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	loists; orchestra.	Reports; news
10:00	Billy Losses and his	Cruise of the Seth	Casa Loma Or-	Local dance music.
10:15	orchestra	Parker; sketch	chestra; soloists.	News Service
10:30	Buccaneers Quartet.	Madam Sylvia	Camera Man talk.	Harlem Serenade:
10:45	News flashes	NBC soloist; orch.	Reports; news	Negroes' program
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Meyer Davis Le	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	Local dance music.	Local dance music.	Paradis Band	Local dance music
11:30	Richard Himber and	Local dance music.	Ozzie Nelson and	Local dance music.
11:45	his orchestra	NBC dance music.	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Chairman Arthur L. Stevenson, Wellesley.
2:30 WBZ, "Teaching Personal Economics," Maurice Lacey, high school principal.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: literature program.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, Boston School Committee presents musical program.
4:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics": concert orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, "Plato," lecture by Prof. C. B. Gulick of Harvard.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory of Music program.

Dinner and After

7:45 WAAB, "Old-Age Pensions," Representative E. W. Marland of Oklahoma.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen": Cliff Hall; Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting and Musicians' Local No. 9 Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, "Red Davis Sends a Valentine," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, "Lavender and Old Lace," musical program.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue: players; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Ted Fiorito's Orchestra; Dick Powell; Lief Erickson, baritone.
10:30 Eventide Singers of Gospel Songs, chorus.
10:30 WEEI, "K-7," story based on secret service activities.
10:45 WAAB, Evelyn MacGregor; Evan Evans; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

Boston Snapshots

Warming up in Refrigerator—The shipping platform of a wholesale candy house was deserted on one of those zero mornings. A visitor calling for a shipment, looked in vain for someone to hand it over to him. Finally he heard voices coming from inside the big refrigerator. The door was ajar. He looked in. "Come on inside and warm up awhile!" said one of those already "on ice." He stepped in and closed the door. The 30 degree temperature felt almost hot as the door swung to, cutting off the ouside breezes.

* * *

Police Ears—"Why is it so many of the Boston policemen are deaf?" asked a small Canadian boy visiting the city during the recent cold wave. "Deaf? They're not deaf!" he was told. "Then why are they all wearing those electric things on their ears?" "Oh those are ear muffs. They wear separate ones like that instead of having flaps on their caps, because it doesn't often get as cold as this here," it was explained.

* * *

Hole in One—West Quincy garage men derived indirect benefit from the reconstruction program during the week-end just passed. Tire repair men used to be accused of scattering tacks in front of their places of business, but in this case it was a pit dug in the highway which gave an opportunity for towing service. The excavation, part of a CWA project, was about the size of a large truck. It was easy to see, so no substantial barriers were placed around it. However, one driver, on applying his brakes, slid smoothly forward and dived neatly into the hole.

Towing cars from the near-by garages approached cautiously and hauled out the fallen car. The road was then sanded.

* * *

Free Music Lessons—There are many indications of a swing back to "home-made" music nowadays. To do everything possible to help this movement on its way, M. Steinert and Sons of 162 Boylston Street, are arranging for nine free music or dancing lessons for all those who care to apply for them. One hundred and fifty teachers in all parts of the city have agreed to give these individual lessons. Among many subjects covered are piano, voice, accordion, violin, flute, saxophone, dramatic art, ballroom dancing and ballet work. Children and adults are invited to enroll before the end of this week.

* * *

Walking the Dog—When walking dogs on leashes we have often wondered just how fast and how long they would run if the energy devoted to pawing the ground, panting and straining at the lead, was devoted to running. As we drove along Cambridge Embankment the other day we watched one dog "whose bluff had been called." His master drove along in his roadster, while the dog galloped over the snow—just managing to keep a little slack in the lead.

We fell in line behind him near the Cottage Farm Bridge. Ten, 15, 20—then our speedometer settled down at 18 miles an hour. With tail held out in correct streamline form, the dog pounded along by the river until we were well beyond the Harvard Bridge. Here the lead finally grew taught. The car stopped, and with lolling tongue the dog stepped aboard.

Coal Mine Strike Ends

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., Feb. 13 (AP)—The four weeks' strike of the United Anthracite Miners officially ended yesterday. The union voted last Friday to end the walkout, after receiving assurance that no discrimination would be shown as the miners returned to work. Output in the Lackawanna-Luzerne area picked up Saturday as many strikers returned to their jobs.

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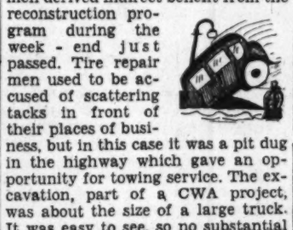

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BRITISH ISLES

Hope of Extension Held by Workers In CWA Projects

State's 135,000 at Tasks With Expectation of New Orders

Massachusetts CWA workers kept their shovels flying today but with ears cocked toward Washington where news of enactment of the relief appropriation measure, assuring jobs after Thursday, is expected momentarily.

Unless this hoped for news is received by Thursday night or special authorization for continuance, the whole CWA program will be suspended at that time. Feb. 15 was the date set for the end of what is now termed the first period of the program. The second period will be launched if and when the necessary appropriations are approved by Congress.

The more than 135,000 workers in Massachusetts, assured somewhat by the confidence of Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board, and by favorable indications at Washington, though recognizing the possibilities of being suddenly thrown back onto public welfare rolls or worse, proceeded today with their tasks with well-founded hopes of receiving CWA pay checks for another two or three months at least.

Meanwhile, a glance back at the accomplishments of the program so far in Massachusetts reveals the fact that of the total of $30,000,000 furnished for the work here, $22,500,000 will have been spent directly on wages alone during the period from Nov. 20 to Feb. 15. The rest, or $7,500,000, has gone for material and supplies. A large part of this sum also finds its way into the pockets of wage earners.

No expenditure known to the state civil works board, it is declared, is not accounted for although money spent for some supplies prior to the setting up of the purchasing department during the first days of the project, does not show on records of the department today.

Better Advisory System Advocated at Harvard

Problems of freshmen are tackled by Dean Delmar Leighton of Harvard College in his annual report to Dr. James Conant, president, made public today. Dean Leighton advocates a more intimate system of advisers for first year men to help them decide the field of concentration best suited to their needs, and to choose the house in which they will spend the rest of their undergraduate days.

Division of large courses into smaller sections also is outlined. The report stresses the fact that Harvard students receive less individual instruction in the freshman year than in later years, "which seems to justify special attention to changes in the size of sections." The difficulty is primarily one of expense, says the report.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

chusetts, paid the tribute to Abraham Lincoln. He told what he said had never been uttered before that the Liberator had first offered Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Banks of Massachusetts the supreme command of all the Union armies in 1864. Banks declined and proposed Ulysses S. Grant and the President at once appointed him.

* * *

Then there were speeches, creditable as typical political pleas for a minority party, by John W. Haigis of Greenfield, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Congressman Joseph W. Martin of Taunton, and Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety.

Messrs. Haigis and Needham talked about "the crime wave" and how to change it from flow to ebb by centralized state police authority which should knit in and direct all municipal police forces in the State.

* * *

Muffled Drums—Taps

Taps were sounded and the muffled drums rolled when the name of Maj. Judson Hannigan, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, was mentioned and his white flag act in proposing to Bay State Republicans that United States Senator David I. Walsh, arch Democrat, be returned to the Senate from this State without opposition.

The Major heard "Taps" last night whether he recognized it or not.

* * *

Snorts and Shouts

But Mahout Moses was the star of "brightest ray serene," and not a cloud attempted to hide his brilliancy.

Ringmaster Benton, a Belmont man who doesn't know what "surrender" means when it comes to Republicanism, whetted the crowd's appetite as he told it what the New Hampshire Mahout was going to say of the Elephant and the Democratic Jackass as well.

Mahout Moses told about the harness the Jackass is wearing. How the Democrats under the New Deal are sailing the Ship of State on Uncharted Seas. He said the people of the country were in the hold and told to "Trust Roosevelt" as Columbus's sailors were told to trust Columbus.

Senator Moses said he would not answer the "impudent demand," "What would you do?"

"What we would not do, is rather the question," snorted the Senator. "We would not repudiate the pledge of our country to those, here and abroad, who have loaned us their substance. We would not move to destroy the savings of our people, not vitiate their safeguards for the future. We would not make the United States the laughing-stock of the world through daily gyrations of policy during a great international conference.

"We would not surrender the rights of the Republic in any quarter of the globe. We would not turn over the largest of our internal interests to any organization which employs terrorism as its natural weapon. And above all we would not turn for leadership from George Washington to Karl Marx."

* * *

All told, at that Middlesex Club Lincoln Day Dinner a good time was had by all!

R. J.

Constitutionality Test Looming for AAA

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 12 (AP)—The road was opened to immediate resumption of citrus fruit proration in Florida Feb. 10 as the United States Circuit Court of Appeals stayed until March 21 Federal Judge Alexander Akerman's injunction halting such regulation on grounds the Agricultural Adjustment Act was unconstitutional.

At Lake Wales, Fla., Chairman I. A. Yarnell called a meeting of the Florida Control Committee, citrus governing body under the AAA and indicated some action would follow quickly.

Action of the circuit court set aside the injunction pending a hearing on the matter March 21. Judge Akerman's decision, rendered at Tampa, Fla., recently held that the AAA had no constitutional authority. Mr. Jerome N. Frank, general counsel for the Farm Administration, said the Government was anxious to get an appeal to the United States Supreme Court to obtain a final decision upon constitutionality of the Agricultural Act.

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Republicans Hear New Deal Is Alien to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions

Call Is Issued at Lincoln Day Dinner for Return to the Tenets of the Great Emancipator for Personal and Industrial Liberty

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Republicans throughout the nation, from Plymouth, Vt., to Palo Alto, Calif., heard today a call to gird themselves to effect the return of the Government to the party of Abraham Lincoln. It was sounded here last night when Republican leaders from all over the country were guests of the Republican Club at its celebration of the 125th natal day of the Emancipator.

Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture under President Hoover and one-time Governor of Missouri, and Representative James M. Beck, of Pennsylvania, formerly Solicitor-General of the United States, were the chief speakers. It had been hoped that Mr. Hoover could come and address the meeting, but he found it impossible to do so.

The dinner served chiefly to clearly define the direction Republican campaign strategy will take in the forthcoming congressional elections and in the presidential contest which looms on the 1936 horizon. In these campaigns the Republicans will criticize the "shadowy outline of the New Deal" and will attempt to show that the "brain trust" has advised fallaciously. In a word, they will stress that President Roosevelt's program, and especially the National Recovery Administration, has made for a revolution and that only through return to Republican principles of government can the Constitution be upheld and individual initiative know freedom of action.

Reviews Radical Changes

Mr. Hyde reviewed the changes that have come about during the year the Democratic Administration has been in power.

"We are assured by the Administration itself that we are in the midst of a great but bloodless revolution," he said. "Under the stress of emergency and at the request of the President, Congress delegated to him revolutionary and dictatorial powers.

"In 100 days, authority was granted for the debasement of our currency, for the repudiation of national obligations and for a kind of planned economy which is alien to American tradition, American ideals or American institutions. In every factory, at every counting house, on every farm the voice of the Government is in process of becoming the final word upon the conditions under which men earn their daily bread and the value of the currency in which they are paid. . . .

"In 11 months, codes have been adopted which extend the power of the Government into every field of private enterprise. Voluntarily, if possible, but involuntarily, if necessary, the citizen is being brought under the domination of these codes. Under these codes the Government is not a referee. It is a manager. Deny it who will, the Government has not hesitated to stigmatize whoever dares assert his independence. Bewildered as to the meaning of the program and lurged by the possibility of price fixing, the business man has surrendered his right to conduct his own business.

Bankers Dare Not Refuse

"The banks are being persuaded to sell to the Government a portion of their capital stock and rare indeed is the harried banker who has dared refuse. . . .

"The farmer, ground by the hard necessities of the depression, has accepted the principle of government control in return for a liberal outpouring of government checks, the funds for which are obtained by the most gigantic sales tax ever imposed upon the food supply of a nation. Like Esau, the farmer is in process of trading his birthright of freedom and independence for a mess of government pottage. . . .

"The states, baited thereto by relief funds, have surrendered their independence . . . . There has been an enormous increase in bureaucracy, feeding now upon emergency funds planned for the needy . . . . Giving full credit to his great ability and high patriotism, one man is now the custodian of our liberties."

Mr. Hyde declared that the abrogation of the gold clause, the debasement of the dollar and "the repudiation of national obligations," were violations of the Democratic platform, "accepted 100 per cent by the President," who "promised to maintain the national credit and a sound currency at all hazards."

Cites Hoover Warning

The one-time Secretary of Agriculture recalled that President Hoover had foreseen the danger and had warned against it.

"Some day Herbert Hoover will be understood and acclaimed, not alone for the high patriotism of what he did, but for the lofty devotion to American institutions for what he refused to do," he declared.

Mr. Hyde was blistering in his criticism of some of the President's "brain trust" advisers, charging that they regarded private ownership and operation of industry and individual liberty as obstacles in the way of the National Recovery Administration. He declared that some of these men close to the President had frankly avowed that "at the end of the road down which we have set our feet lies government ownership of industry, the abolition of the Bill of Rights and the abolition of individual liberty."

Representative Beck saw the present situation as constituting a national crisis which differs "in degree but not in kind" from the crisis of 1861.

"The first act of the present Administration was to sandbag the American people into a state of insensibility by closing all the banks of the country. That was the beginning of what is essentially a coup d'etat. Congress had never vested any power in the President to close even national banks, although they are subject to federal supervision, but certainly he was without any power to close state banks.

"The shock to the country was overpowering. This was followed by an inexcusable repudiation of the solemn obligations of this nation to pay our bonds . . . in accordance with the terms of its bonds. A consistent policy was then begun as a means of repudiating both public and private debts, to cheapen and debase the dollar. Confidence received the fatal blow, and while commendable efforts of this Administration to stimulate business and promote recovery have yielded some superficial results, yet the underlying reason that our recovery is so slow is that confidence has been destroyed by this Administration, not only in our form of government, but in our willingness to pay our obligations. . . ."

New York Republican Head Demands Freedom From Utility Incubus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 13—Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, renewed his drive as Lincoln Day speaker before the Grant Club here last night, for an investigation of the long-standing charge that the Republican Party in New York is dominated by the power interests. The utility question, however, Mr. Macy said, was only one phase of the paramount necessity facing the party today—that of freeing it from domination by interests that have scught to use it for selfish purposes."

"There is a deeper reason than mere party expediency for adopting a liberal attitude which cuts loose from reactionary policies and makes answer promptly to the reasoned sentiment of the people without abandoning the basic principles upon which the party was established.

"These policies are right. They put ahead of everything else the rights and opportunities and the happiness of men, women and children. Before these, special privileges, unworthy practices and unfair dealings must be swept aside."

Mr. Macy reviewed the stormy sequence which has made his chairmanship one of the most embattled in the history of the party here and which finds the Old Guard forces of the State arrayed against him in his move to lift the "power ring" stigma from Republican affairs.

He had made mistakes, he admitted, but the record also showed the mistakes he did not make when his action had been reported ill-advised. Prominent among these, he recalled, was his decision to press for an investigation of the Tammany government of New York City, and his support of Fiorello H. LaGuardia, as Fusion candidate for Mayor last fall. The resulting ousting of Tammany, he asserted, was equal to 200,000 votes for the Republican Party, with the guarantee it carried that elections in New York City would now be conducted honestly.

Mr. Macy again defended his unsuccessful drive to prevent the re-election of Mr. Fred W. Hammond as clerk of the Assembly as part of his campaign to free the party from the alleged influence of the utility interests. He denied that he sought the destruction of the utility corporations, and deplored the injury "which greedy and heedless management has brought upon them," declaring that there was hardly a state in the Union "where they have not thus created situations from which they are bound to suffer."

He recalled the investigation of the insurance companies of the state by Charles E. Hughes in 1905 and 1906, when Mr. Hughes was accused of trying to ruin this business.

"Subsequently every policyholder was profoundly thankful for that housecleaning," he continued. "Every policy was more sound and safe, and every company stood infinitely higher in public estimation than would have been possible under the old methods.

"The situation with regard to many public utilities of the present day is not dissimilar, and I sincerely believe the results will be the same."

Business Declared Headed For Disaster Under NRA

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Feb. 13 (AP)—Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Italy, declared yesterday that when the stimulant of government subsidy is withdrawn, business will be worse off than before "unless normal and sound economic principles are allowed to work."

Speaking at the western Maryland Republican Lincoln Day dinner, he charged that "as one trick failed to pull the recovery rabbit out of the magic Roosevelt hat, another has been rushed forward to be tried. Real employment as distinguished from government-made employment shows little if any improvement.

"I apprehend," he said, "that unless actual stabilization is soon achieved and maintained and a brake put upon government spending, this policy will have a blighting and a permanent effect upon the property and living standards of every American citizen.

"Already the staggering expenditures under the New Deal—adding in one year billions of dollars to our national debt—have thrown our finances into the utmost confusion.

"A total of 22,000,000 people are now being supported in whole or in part out of public funds—about one out of every five of our population. This is a situation which cannot indefinitely continue."

New York Police Head Elected to World Post

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, New York police commissioner, was elected president of the International World Police, succeeding former Commissioner James S. Bolan, at a meeting of the advisory committee.

Flames From Austria's Brief Revolution Watched by All Nations

Upper Right Inset—Wide World. Right Center Inset—Underwood. Left Center—The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Right and Left Center—© Keystone Lower Left by Martin Gerlach. Lower Right—© Press Illustrating Service.

Centers of Sudden Maelstrom

Upper Right—Scene in Linz, Where Mobilization Orders Followed Calling of General Strike. Lower Center—The Famous Rathaus (Town Hall) Long Held by the Socialists in Vienna. Upper Left Inset—Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, the Diminutive Head of Austria. Right Center Inset—Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, Head of the Heimwehr (Home Guard). Lower Left—Vienna's Municipal Apartment House in the Englesplatz Built by Socialist Government of Vienna. Lower Right—Karl Seitz, Burgomaster of Vienna. Left Center Inset—Dr. Otto Bauer, Head of the Austrian Socialist Party.

Dollfuss Downs 'Red' Revolt; Government Never in Peril

(Continued from Page 1)

and Socialists' attacks were little more than spasmodic acts of embittered and desperate men unwilling to give up their lost cause without protest.

It appears, however, that the whole number of casualties of government forces in the entire country, including Linz and Vienna, will be under 30, so it is plain that most of the fighting was little more than desultory sharpshooting.

The Monitor correspondent spent most of yesterday afternoon and a large part of tonight circulating throughout the city and, though he saw a number of clashes, he received the impression that the situation was never dangerous for the Government.

The Dollfuss Cabinet and all its supporters are jubilant today. The moment which they have been waiting for and working toward for a full decade and a half has come. They say that freeing Vienna from the "Reds" is like the famous liberation of the city from the Turks 250 years ago.

Chancellor Dollfuss has assured the workers their interests will be scrupulously protected and asks for their support. With the Marxists out of the way, the three-cornered fight now ends and this will undoubtedly lead to accentuation of the duel between the Government and the National Socialists. It is considered probable that many extreme Socialists will join the National Socialists.

Fine Achievements

The Socialist rule here has been marked by many notable achievements in the field of social welfare. Vienna drastically annihilated its slums, gave its poor inhabitants remarkably good dwellings at an extremely low price and during the long period of unprecedented depression following the collapse of the Empire after the war, saved the unemployed from starvation. The city also introduced an excellent school system, opened many playgrounds and public baths and claimed to have given the children better care than any other great city.

The Socialists sought to foster internationalism and freedom of thought and opinion such as existed in very few other countries. They gave constant emphasis to peace rather than to patriotism.

Their administration is admitted to have been honest and as effective as that of any other party.

Communists Cheer 'Fight on Fascism'

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (AP)—The capital of Communism today watched avidly events in Austria and France, and, through the columns of the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, cheered on the fighting workers in both countries.

Their activities, it was explained here, was a fight against the rising tide of Fascism.

Calling for a "united front" of all workers in those countries, the newspaper says:

"The demonstrations and general strikes in France and Austria show the revolutionary forces against Fascism are rising and ripening.

"But the only guarantee of a successful outcome is the adoption of a uniform front and tactics, which will enlarge, deepen and embrace wider masses of proletarians and peasants under the leadership of the Communist Party.

"They can be victorious only if control over the movement is assumed by revolutionary workers, headed by the Communist Party."

Pravda said the French Communist Party had taken the initiative in this direction and adds:

"This confirms the correctness of the forecast of the Executive Committee of Communist International as well as the correctness of Stalin's exposé of international conditions to the Seventeenth Communist Party Congress."

Government Howitzers Shell Huge Apartment House Named for Marx

VIENNA, Feb. 13 (AP)—Government artillery today smashed the Karl Marx apartment building housing 2000 Socialist families. No one knows how many were killed.

The howitzers apparently smashed the third and fourth floors of one of the greatest apartment buildings in Europe. The middle arch collapsed.

The shelling of the $4,000,000 structure was only one corner of the aspect of Austria today while the forces of Chancellor Dollfuss struggled to put down the rebellion of the Socialist Party.

Apparently at least 200 have been killed outside Vienna.

Clashes occurred at Steyr, Gratz, and Linz, as well as Vienna.

At Steyr fighting broke out again early this morning, when Socialists stationed machine guns on top of a hill commanding the town.

Other forces of Socialists were in possession of the great war-time munitions plant. Government forces charged the plant repeatedly in an attempt to take the position.

During the intense fighting in the capital, reports from the province of Styria said Socialist headquarters at Eggenberg had been destroyed by artillery fire.

At Bruckandermur, however, the Socialists gained ground—capturing several streets from the military.

In and around Linz, where the uprising began yesterday, the Government forces appeared steadily gaining ground. Socialist fighters withdrew to the outskirts of this city. They occupied an old fortress.

Several thousand Fascist Heimwehr men, meanwhile, were reported marching on Linz under the personal command of Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, leader of the Heimwehr, or home guard.

The inner city of Linz was completely under the control of the military.

Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey personally supervized the attack on the Vienna apartment districts.

Vienna's burgomaster, Herr Karl Seitz, was among the first to be imprisoned. He was held at the Vienna City Hall.

Herr Otto Bauer, veteran leader of the Socialists, was reported to have escaped across the Austrian border. Herr Julius Deutsche, the party's general secretary, earlier reported jailed, also was said to have fled.

Sabotage and Terror Mark Spanish Strike

MADRID, Feb. 13 (AP)—Dispatches from Bilbao said today nine persons were wounded and a number arrested in clashes throughout the city, growing from a Communist-led strike.

Acts of sabotage and terrorism were perpetrated, it was said, and precautions were redoubled in all quarters by the authorities.

Meanwhile, the Government struggled here to settle a construction strike. Señor Diego Martinez Barrio, Minister of the Interior, said a compromise had been drafted which was expected to end the walkout.

A large bomb exploded at Coruna, causing considerable damage. No casualties were reported, however.

Working under instructions from the Governor, police of the Province of Avila began a systematic search of a number of public buildings and announced the seizure of a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

'Inevitable Consequence'

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Austrian section of the German National Socialist Party said in a manifesto yesterday that the events in Austria "reveal the utter folly of a government, not supported by the nation, attempting to suppress National Socialism and refusing to see armed Bolshevism around the corner."

The inevitable consequence, the manifesto said, is "that gallant policemen and soldiers have to risk their lives, while the Heimwehr vanishes from the scene."

The National Socialist Party, it continued, declines solidarity with the Socialists but will fight the Dollfuss Government tooth and nail so that a new Austria may arise after the Dollfuss system has met its deserved downfall.

U. S. Bill Hits At War Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

recommendations, however, says Mr. Vandenberg, have never been translated into statutes.

Accordingly he calls on Congress to set up a new commission, consisting of the following 12 members: Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior, four senators to be designated by the Vice-President, four representatives to be designated by the Speaker of the House, and proposes that this commission be "instructed to investigate and report within 12 months." The two subjects to be reviewed would be the findings of the War Policies Commission and the larger question of giving the Government a monopoly of arms manufacture.

A sum of $25,000 would be appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission.

In behalf of his resolution, Mr. Vandenberg said:

"Two years ago the Congress ordained a so-called 'War Policies Commission,' upon which I had the honor to serve, and which reported a comprehensive program for demonetizing war and equalizing its burdens. The purpose is to take the profit out of war. At the present time, when there is so much discussion of commercial motives in respect both to preparedness and to war, it seems to me we should not lose the value of the report which was made by the War Policies Commission. We should revive it and diligently pursue it to a conclusion. The work which was then done should now be taken up anew and pushed to a finality, inasmuch as in this direction lies the most practical pacifism.

Demonetization of War

"There should be no profiteers either in preparedness or in war.

"The resolution would assure contemporary attention to the previous recommendations seeking to demonetize war. It would bring these recommendations down to date in the light of late developments. It would then cut to the heart of the whole commercial motive by inquiring into the advisability of putting the whole manufacture of armaments and war munitions into a government monopoly. In my view, peace can gain no larger stimulus than in a movement which totally democratizes the war defenses of the Republic. Since the American Legion shares this view, at least to the extent contemplated by the first section of my resolution, we should thus find a common ground upon which both the soldier and the pacifist can stand."

France Stiffens Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

to make any further concessions in the way of reduction of armaments.

In a third note, Britain is politely but firmly informed that France cannot tolerate its action in clapping a 20 per cent surtax on certain goods, and that accordingly France finds itself obliged to denounce Franco-British trade ties. Willingness to open negotiations at any time is expressed.

But far more important even than what is said in each of these notes is the radically changed tone that pervades them. There is a ring of conscious strength and self-confidence that a few months, or even weeks, ago was conspicuously absent.

It would be a mistake to attribute the change simply to the national Government and to presence of a conservative minister, M. Louis Barthou, at the Quai d'Orsay. Both the Cabinet of M. Gaston Doumergue and the new tone of French foreign policy are the effect of the same cause—a powerful resurgence of nationalistic sentiments which long has been latent in the French people and which was ignited by the spark of public insurrections last week.

The significance of this fundamental factor was indicated in the Monitor at the time. It is felt that a mental transformation has begun in France comparable to recent movements in Germany and Spain. Where it will lead the French nation remains to be seen, but it is becoming increasingly evident that the new national Government marks the first stage of this radical evolution.

What most observers regard as certain is that French foreign policy will now take on a more and more nationalistic stamp. In regard to Germany this process has already begun. The new French note is believed to be but a prelude to a still stronger stand against what is freely described here as a revival of the old pan-Germanic danger.

'First-Rate Brains' Found In 5 P.C. of College Classes

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Concerning "brains" and colleges, Sir Charles Grant Robertson, principal of Birmingham University, said in his annual report Feb. 10:

"The percentage of really first-rate 'brains' in any class and all classes of the nation totaled together is very small—at most 5 per cent of the whole. The 'success' of any university depends on securing its share of this 5 per cent. At the bottom of the scale there is an uncomfortably large percentage—perhaps 20—which is subnormal in intellectual capacity."

Hopkins Disputes Charge That CWA Is Being Careless

Declares There Are No Rich Cities Able to Care for Own Poor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Charges of promiscuous distribution, wage scale disruption and graft leveled against the Civil Works Administration today before the House Expenditures Committee by Representative Charles L. Gifford (R.) of Massachusetts brought sharp retort from Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator.

Mr. Hopkins disagreed with Mr. Gifford that there are any "wealthy" municipalities which are able to take care of their needy and that labor in certain sections is unavailable because of high wages paid by the CWA.

Whether the unemployed are properly taken care of in any community is a matter of opinion, Mr. Hopkins held. "I know of no city in the United States that took proper care of its unemployed in 1930-31," he declared. The Administration thought then that they were being cared for but "hundreds of thousands" were starving, he said. In lots of places, he added, the unemployed are still hungry.

Mr. Gifford refused to name the communities in Massachusetts which he considered able to care for their own unemployed, declaring he did not want to sacrifice his own State when the same thing was true in other localities. He admitted that he had telegraphed the mayors in his district to get all they could from the CWA fund. "But," he added, "I'm willing to go to bat to see if we were entitled to it."

Citing the case of a municipality with a tax rate under $20 and no indebtedness, Mr. Gifford asked Mr. Hopkins if he thought that city was entitled to federal CWA aid. The administrator replied that the town might have raised its tax rate to get more relief funds, but that would be a lengthy process and meanwhile many would go hungry.

"If we had waited to bargain with each city, we wouldn't have had a handful of people working yet," Mr. Hopkins declared.

In regard to complaints from rural districts that farmers have been unable to get laborers because of the higher pay offered on CWA projects, Mr. Hopkins said:

"I know of no place in the United States where anyone who wants to hire workers, and will say so, can't get all he wants, and that goes for the farm as well as industry."

He told of plans now ready to synchronize a reduction of the CWA program in the rural section of the South with the planting season. The chief problem there, he predicted, is going to be taking care of the people who will be thrown out of work because of the 40 per cent reduction in cotton acreage.

Mr. Gifford had only time to mention graft in the CWA before the committee adjourned. He asked for permission to continue his questioning later.

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Progress in Education

Modern Temperance Method

II—*As Against Certain Methods of the Past*

By ERNEST THOMAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"ANOTHER universal belief is that crime of all kinds increases with increased consumption. A moment's reflection reveals that deliberate crimes are not due to drink; though impulsive offenses will probably show the effect of momentary lessening of self-control. Consequently, two groups of offenses—assaults and sexual crimes—do change in close relation to per capita consumption; convictions for criminal negligence in motoring also accord; but there is no relation between drinking and all kinds of crime.

"As a result of this experience, the writer has come to certain conclusions in regard to the inadequate basis on which the popular 'temperance education' of the past rested. These conclusions may be summed up as follows:

"1. *It resorted to exaggeration by suggestion if not explicit statement.* When children are told that alcohol is a poison, and in such a setting as to suggest that a glass or two of beer is a poison, the youngsters infer too much as to the meaning of the word 'poison,' and then do not see their fathers fall dead after drinking their dinner beer. A technical term is used in a way which is misleading.

"2. *It rested on misleading experiments.* To compare a piece of bread put into one glass bottle with water, and another piece of bread put in a glass bottle containing alcohol, and to hint that this shows what happens in the human stomach, is indefensible. The stomach is not a glass bottle which remains inert whatever its contents, but at once responds to food by secreting powerful digestive juices, and by vigorous churning motions. Nor does anyone pour alcohol into the stomach, but only a more or less weak solution of alcohol.

"3. *It often interpreted heredity in terms now obsolete* by assuming the transmission of acquired characters such as desire for liquor. The biological case is far too strong to call for such worthless misstatements.

"4. *Pictures have been exhibited to children purporting to show the condition of the stomach or liver in drinkers.* What good does this do? The fact within the child's observation and comprehension is the actual behavior of people after drinking, and this must be interpreted so as to indicate implications.

"5. *Too much reliance has been placed on dogmatic declaration of moral duty,* when many people, even children, know of good people who resort to alcoholic beverages without obvious moral deterioration.

"6. *Above all, no reasonable explanation is given why, in spite of all the known facts, men still drink liquor,* 'I can never understand,' said a good woman to the present writer, 'how it is that a man, when he sees the results of drinking, will ever let alcohol pass his lips.' The reply was a suggestion that since she did not know the man's problem she probably could not help him to meet it. We must be frank in affirming the sense of actual release and ease of mind promptly achieved through drinking, recognize that these are a basic reason for taking alcoholic liquor, and then go on to show what is actually happening in the human system.

"Another reflection is suggested by experience—the mistake of so speaking of the effect of alcohol that the hearer forgets that there is a personal factor involved. We sometimes speak as though once a drink is taken, there is some necessity that others follow. This teaching depersonalizes the drinker; we must revive emphasis on personality and the obligation to maintain self-control. Much 'moral education' misses the moral factor at this point. The common saying that one glass of liquor creates a craving for more has no evidence to support it, though chronic alcoholics do sometimes experience a craving. Small doses of alcohol, especially if taken in concentrated form into an empty stomach, seriously lessen one's power to inhibit suggestion; but they create no impulse. A group of boys, for instance, sit about a table where they are celebrating a hockey victory. One orders a bottle of whisky, and after each has had his drink the half-full bottle gives mute invitation to enjoy another. Lessened resistance to this suggestion must not be identified with specific craving for more liquor; for the suggestion might arise—'When the maid comes in to clear up, let us have a frolic.' Unfortunately this suggestion may go right through into action as readily as the other.

"The whole moral case rests on the psychological facts. In this tendency of small doses of alcohol to depress self-criticism and caution lies the secret both of the carefree joy found under the influence of liquor and of the evils which attend it. But the effect varies from person to person, largely according to the rate at which that particular organism oxidizes the alcohol; and in the same person from time to time, especially after a meal when the effect of the alcohol is greatly mitigated by dilution with food that contains fats. If the consumption of alcohol were by custom restricted to an accompaniment of meals, many evils attending its being taken alone, into an empty stomach, would vanish; though there are marked limits to this statement, seeing that drunkenness arising from wine is mainly associated with after-dinner experiences. These observations are here made to indicate that self-control may well take the form of strict discrimination as to dose, time, and circumstance.

"There already exists evidence to warrant the belief that this scientific and non-dogmatic presentation elicits many desired responses. In one school a woman student, who had shown commendable resistance to the suggestion of the lecturer, came after the course to express for the women students thanks for a new appreciation of the significance of small doses of alcohol taken before or during a party, or previous to a motor drive homeward. Students have been invited to study every situation in the light of the behavior of a motorcar descending a long hill. The driver may step on the gas or step off the brake. The result will be the same—the car will go at high speed. But if the brake is left unimpaired, the car will stop when desired, otherwise it stops when gravity decides—in the ditch. So, as the British Medical Council warned the nation, one who has taken small doses of alcohol is conspicuously lacking in important elements of self-control, and is for the moment an altered personality.

"All this points to the wisdom and prudence of refraining from any resort to alcohol; but the argument for total abstinence can become compelling only when the Christian motive is incited. Physiology, in spite of all it gives me of scientific fact against the use of alcohol, will never of itself demonstrate my obligation to be a Christian; and the sooner we abandon the excessive reliance on so-called scientific facts as demonstrating the entire exclusion of alcoholic enjoyment, the better for the cause. We must deal not with the human body or even psychology; we must take account of a man's total relation to the universe. Hygiene does not provide the final law, for it is most unhygienic to dive under the ice to save a lost comrade. It is most unhygienic to inoculate oneself with some virus whose secret the pathologist would discover. But the Christian attitude suggests more than the hygienic demands; and our temperance education must be more than scientific in its assumptions. In the past it has too often been less than scientific in its appreciation of fact and somewhat utilitarian in argument."

[The first half of the article appeared Saturday, Feb. 10.]

Quaker Student Hostel

An article printed on the Education Page of Jan. 16 displayed inadvertently a former rather than the present home of the Quaker Student Hostel in Geneva. The accompanying article and picture are printed, that the subject may be brought up to date.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

WHEN two German-Jewish refugees, two ardent Nazi students and a German girl pacifist find themselves together in a Geneva student hostel, it's just as well if the guiding hand is that of a Friend.

So it was at Quaker Student Hostel when a young Count and his Nazi chum came back from Heidelberg for a visit during the holidays.

Behind the quaintly formal title of "warden," smiled Mrs. Mabel Ridpath's blue eyes. They crinkle at the corners with recollections of similarly divergent student groups who have left the hostel understanding each other better, if not stanch comrades.

The Facing of Trying Moments

There was the trying period for students from China and Japan during the dispute between their countries before the League of Nations. But that's quite in the past, compared to recent tension between German students on differing fronts of the Nazi experiment.

One night soon after the Nazis arrived, everyone came home from a lecture on international affairs. Words had been flying thicker and faster on the walk up Geneva's silent streets, rising from the Rhone to the hostel set in a garden on a hill. The German girl pacifist minced no words in her opinion of Nazi measures against Jews and others.

Into the salon they came, still talking excitedly. Their words poured through open windows into the quiet garden, backed by the dim hulk of Saleve, pin points of light on its crest.

No one even thought of sitting down. Around the five German students stood a dozen others; from America, France, Portugal, Egypt and Italy, to name only a few of the countries represented. They talked out the German experiment, still standing, until after midnight.

One thing emerged crystal clear. The Nazis manifested a sincere conviction in the rightness of their cause. They believed ardently that atrocities were being punished by the authorities rather than perpetrated by them, as so often charged.

This earnestness won the respect even of the two Jewish refugees, whose personal experience had been anything but happy. On their part, the Nazis were shocked to find they had been seeing things through too rosy a lens. When they returned to Germany, it was with the intention of checking their conclusions more closely.

A Setting for Conciliation

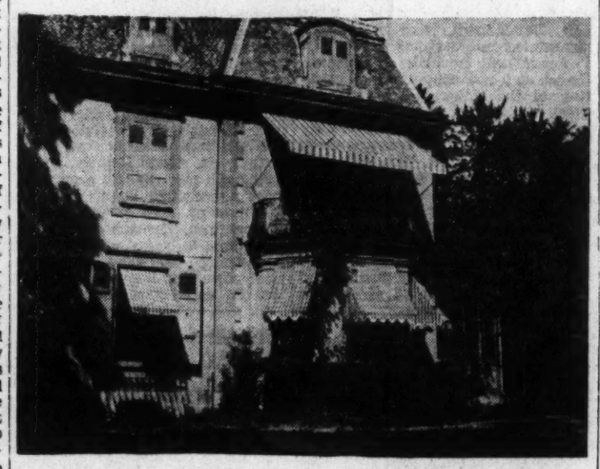
During its seven years the hostel has quietly but effectively provided the setting for this sort of international conciliation. Its friends are found in growing numbers on all continents.

So when Mrs. Ridpath, her assistant, Mlle. Madelaine Jequier, better known as "Jacks," and the international committee decided to move to better quarters, contributions poured in. The house decided on occupied the corner of a parked estate, within 5 minutes of the university and several institutes.

It was not so much the size, as the number and distribution of gifts, that showed the host of those appreciating the hostel. Money came from India; Japanese joined in; and letters accumulated from all over Europe. Genevese gave furniture to help start this room or that. An English lady provided funds for a large and needed salon carpet, another the tableware, and so it went.

In equipment as in personnel the new hostel is strictly international. Dining-room chairs were purchased in Estonia, some of the rugs in Denmark, bedspreads of Indian origin in England and so on. Everyone who came down from England brought something under his arm.

Among distinguished visitors who have attended "house warmings" at the new hostel, have been Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, and Dr. Gustav Cassel, Swedish economist of world renown.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Home of the Quaker Student Hostel in Geneva.

Tumbling Traditions

Nothing is so much an issue in the university this year as the conflict between a calm realistic majority student body and a group composed of deans plus big-men-and-women-on-the-campus anxious to preserve the ancient rites and mummery of the once-powerful ghost "school spirit." The depression has flung the larger part of the student body square against the wall, and a good half of us must work; leisure and its spurious enthusiasms seem far away and mostly stupid.

. . . The whole football complex and its tremendous gate-receipts were an accident of the "jazz age"; we have seen flappers go . . . we no longer dance the Charleston. The "collegiate" era of American university life passed with the gaudy 20's. On the other hand, we are getting tougher, though not boisterously so, and unreasonable loyalties look fishy to us. The hysterical footballism of the last decade was a step toward the final rejection of school emotion, the last gasp.

On our wide new campus, orderly life is almost dictated by the green-and-white beauty of the landscape. It is true that beneath this classic crust there is an unparalleled amount of student poverty, but that is only another reason why "pep-rallies" and "rah-rah" seem stupid to the new student body. We still enjoy football as a good game; but the school spirit has flitted away, and cannot be reinvoked by seances in Gregory Gym on hot nights. "Our team"—whose team? "Our activities"—are they worthy of our respect? "The team won't win if we don't support them." B-o-o-o! That is a funny kind of skill. And what, to be frank to the point of brutality, difference does it make?

Give us something reasonable and productive for our loyalty, give us opportunities to exercise our own young muscles, and it is just possible that we will surprise the spiritists and ourselves. Or tell us plainly what the object of winning football games really is. But don't try to revive the old symbolism: it has no more appeal, and it is indecent to air the corpse. . . . The "traditions" of the 90's and the football mania of the 20's are alike dead; the ivy on the Main Building has rotted quietly away, and the Cowboys may go peaceably to sleep. Something sweet and strong may come in their place, or something just as pointless; but to attempt to reinstate them is vain and sad.—A Senior Too, in the Daily Texan.

SEE *Also* Saturday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS.

BY J. C. ALLEN—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Taking Care of Someone in Need

If Education Is a Bringing Out of Inherent Qualities and Abilities, Then a Little Girl, a Thread, a Needle and a Rip in Baby Doll's Underclothes Make a Perfect Educational Opportunity.

San Antonio's Appreciation Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO'S Appreciation Course, which combines a study of literature, music and art, is serving as inspiration for the teaching of like courses in other cities. Junior high schools in many places are reorganizing their schedules for the purpose of embodying similar units of study within their curricula.

Believing that the relationship of music, literature and art is so coordinate as to be incapable of separation in final analysis, the San Antonio schools have sought to combine these subjects in such a manner as to give to the child an intelligent training in the association of the one with the other.

Only those expert in the telling of stories and in the teaching of music and art appreciation are placed in charge of this work. Every lesson must embody three definite studies—those of a selection of literature, a musical number, and a picture in each of which can be traced a like theme. Sometimes in addition to these a subject may be posed; sometimes it may be acted out in rhythm to music.

For instance, an interpretation of Wesley Martin's "Apple Blossoms" would call for the singing of some light, joyous air. Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" might be used, and Corot's "Dance of the Nymphs" or his "Spring" studied, in connection with which a group might informally dance in keeping with the motif of the song and poem. "The Old Wash Place" by Mortimer Lewis would suggest "Songs My Mother Taught Me" by Dvořák, and any of the beautiful Madonna studies, or Whistler's "Mother." Poses of any one of these might be simply but effectively given.

In schools where auditoriums are available classes are massed in large groups of several hundred each and a piano is used. A movie screen is employed for the projection of the picture study in life size, in addition to its study in the original size. In schools where auditoriums are not found, however, smaller units of children are grouped together and victrolas and pictures are used instead of pianos and screens.

The course has become a tremendous incentive to the child for worthwhile reading and has implanted within him an appreciation of the higher, finer types of music and art. It has imbued him with the realization that these three are integral factors in superior training and in finer living. Masters and masterpieces before unknown to him are now familiar, and when he sees a picture, hears a song, or reads a poem there is created within his mind an atmosphere suggestive of the correlation of the three higher arts.

F. V.

Two Aspects of International Planning

The World Adrift Series—11

By RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL

Published in Collaboration With the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation

SINCE the Roosevelt Administration had rejected the principles of *laissez faire* in adopting a domestic system of planned economy, it could not be expected to favor a policy of laissez faire in international trade. The alternative, however, was not necessarily self-sufficiency, but might have been some form of international planning. A major question at the end of 1933 was whether the Administration would continue to close its eyes to the chaos in international trade or would formulate a real international plan.

Any proposals to adopt the planning principle as the basis of American foreign policy involved both negative and constructive aspects. From the negative point of view, planning had something in common with economic disarmament. Planners might defend the principle of tariff protection on the same ground as the eight-hour-day law, but this defense would apply only to tariffs framed with social considerations in view. The American tariff system, however, had largely ignored such questions. Its chief aim was to protect the American producer, no matter how inefficient or unsocial, against foreign competition. As a result, some of the most highly protected industries in the United States paid the poorest wages. If the Roosevelt Administration was to succeed in establishing a planning system, it would obviously have to find a new basis for the tariff. Under a planned economy, the tariff might be utilized to protect labor when careful investigation showed that such protection was necessary, but at the same time would allow exports and imports whenever the standard of living of the American people would thus be benefited. An example of the way in which such foreign trade should be conducted could have been found in the case of petroleum.

In 1933, American oil fields were suffering from overproduction and some producers demanded an embargo on foreign imports. Had the Roosevelt Administration really established a planned economy, it would have asked a government agency, such as the tariff commission, to study the needs of American industry for petroleum and determine the conditions under which American fields could meet these needs. Such an agency might decide that a quarter of the wells were exhausting reserves or were producing at excessive costs under injurious social conditions. Confronted with such findings, the Government would order such wells to be closed and authorize the importation of oil not produced by authorized American wells.

Under a Planned Economy

Second, the Roosevelt Administration could not complete its efforts at establishing a planned economy without considering the injury done when a creditor nation refused to accept goods in payment for debts. A planned economy would adjust tariffs so as to make possible payments by debtor countries, or cancel the debt. Finally, no socialized economy could avoid recognizing the fact that prolonged and uncontrolled fluctuation of the dollar was the antithesis of planning.

In favoring the reduction of certain tariffs, the readjustment of international debts and currency stabilization, these proposals for international planning had much the same goal as economic disarmament. But the method of international planning was much more scientific and interventionist. What was more important, planning had a constructive aspect which was repugnant to the deflationary school. Thus a planned international economy involved multilateral agreements providing for the stability of the world price level through central banking institutions, in coöperation with a world bank; the construction of international public works to solve the unemployment problem in times of depression; limitation of hours of work and establishment of minimum wages in leading industrial countries. Such agreements, long advocated by the International Labor Office, would enable an industrial country to improve its labor conditions without fear of losing its export trade. The conclusion of these agreements might take a long time, and involve the establishment in the leading countries of governments having a similar social outlook. But once such agreements were concluded, the social conditions in various countries would become equalized to such an extent that drastic world tariff reduction could take place.

It was thus apparent that, under a planned economy which solved the problem of distribution, international trade would take place on a much more healthy basis than under traditional capitalism. Under the old system, capitalists wished to export but not import, and the height of tariff duties was fixed largely at the bidding of tariff lobbyists. Under planned economy a state would welcome the importation of goods in return for the payment of debts, for it would have established a distributive system which could absorb such goods to the benefit of the consumer without impairing productive domestic enterprise.

Under international planning the necessity for peace and coöperation would also become more imperative than ever. So long as the threat of war hung over the world, international planning was impossible. Such planning would do much to remove the causes of war; and planning would create a new attitude based on enlightened self-interest and a recognition of social responsibility which would lead governments to support peace machinery more loyally than in the past.

By the fall of 1933 the Roosevelt Administration had laid down certain principles which, if extended into the sphere of international relations, held forth promise of a more enlightened world order. But it was by no means certain whether the Roosevelt program would succeed, nor was it evident that the Administration realized that success depended in part on the development of a new foreign policy. It was still in the grip of immediate domestic needs, and there was as yet no clear evidence of the international direction in which it intended to move.

Meanwhile, despite business improvement in a number of countries, the world situation remained critical. The struggle between Germany and the allies over Austria, the deadlock of the arms conference, the prospect for naval rivalry in the Pacific, continuing instability in Latin America and the Orient, the existence of almost insuperable obstructions to international trade, darkened the outlook for international peace and economic recovery. The paradox of the situation was that the two supposedly aggressive dictatorships—Russia and Italy—seemed more keenly aware of the dangers in the international situation than the democratic powers. England and France were at cross-purposes with the United States over the inter-allied debt question: there was a danger that England and the United States would become involved in trade rivalry in Latin America. In large part, the future depended on the capacity of France, England and the United States to coördinate their domestic programs and take a common stand in favor of world reconstruction.

Conclusion

Although no concrete steps toward such coördination had yet been taken when the world entered 1934, there was new ground for hope in the future. For during the fall international progress was made in several fields. On Nov. 16 the United States recognized Soviet Russia—an act which may prove of great importance to peace not only in Europe but in the Orient. Moreover, the striking achievements of the conference of American states at Montevideo, which came to an end on Dec. 26, 1933, revived the faith of many in the possibility of international coöperation. At this conference steps were taken in coöperation with the League of Nations to stop the war between Bolivia and Paraguay and generally to strengthen peace machinery. Moreover, the United States committed itself to the principles of tariff reduction and nonintervention.

Notwithstanding, however, certain increases in world trade, economic and financial difficulties remained unsolved. In one sense these difficulties may have been increased when in October, 1933, the United States embarked upon a policy of buying gold above the world price, which unsettled the exchange still further. A number of signs indicated, however, that the Roosevelt Administration was moving toward international planning. This was indicated not only by speeches of Secretaries Wallace and Roper, but also by serious study given by government departments to the subject of a rationalized foreign trade. Whether or not these signs actually meant a new effort at world reconstruction during 1934 depended not only upon the leadership of the President, but on the support given to the ideals of world coöperation by the American public.

[The End.]

Conference on 'Overworked' Textbooks

Washington

One unhappy result of reduced expenditures for educational purposes is that thousands of children are using textbooks which have become not only unsightly but also unsanitary.

This was reported at a conference on better hygiene in handling books used in common in schools, held at the call of United States Commissioner of Education, George F. Zook. Need of immediate attention to this problem was suggested to Commissioner Zook by prominent club women.

Among those who took part in the conference were representatives of the following: Professional Women's Club, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, American Child Health Association, United States Public Health Service, National Education Association and the Federal Office of Education.

The useful life of an elementary school textbook, it was pointed out, is approximately three years. Due to lack of funds, this usage is being extended considerably. Often these overworked books have pages missing and not a few are out of date.

The conference urged that the relatively small outlay for textbooks and other materials handled by children should not be reduced and that facilities for cleanliness of school children should be made ample.

While it was reported that studies undertaken to date fail to furnish positive proof of transmission of disease through common use of textbooks, the conference asked that school administrators put forth more efforts to take reasonable precautions.

The Federal Office of Education was requested to prepare a circular on the supply and handling of textbooks for the information and guidance of school administrators and civic groups interested in the schools.

Films in the Classroom An Accurate Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow, Scot.

The value of the cinema as an aid to classroom teaching has just been demonstrated in Scotland as the result of an experiment by the Glasgow Education Committee. This experiment broke new ground. Previous experiments (in Edinburgh, Middlesex and elsewhere) had established a reasonably good case for the presentation of general interest or back-ground films in the classroom. But no inquiry previously had been made into the values of the film as part of the regular apparatus of the classroom.

Two experiments were carried out. It is the second one that is described here, for it was more accurate and indicative of the two.

Three classes in each of five schools were taken and eight lessons were prepared, to be given all the classes. Eight films were used. Class A had lessons 1, 3, 5, and 7 with the cinema, and 2, 4, 6, and 8 without it; Class B had lessons 2, 4, 6, and 8 with the cinema, and 1, 3, 5, and 7 without it; Class C had all the eight lessons without the cinema. The eight subjects chosen were as follows: Canada, Austria, Arctic, Alaska, seaports, canals, cocoa, rice.

The committee regarded it as an essential part of the program that the teachers themselves should actually operate the projectors. The three projectors used were portable and easily handled, not only by the teacher in charge but, if need be, by a senior pupil.

Steps were taken to secure greater uniformity of teaching method and as far as possible absolute uniformity of testing method in the schools concerned.

Accurate statistics were compiled and the results were interpreted by experts.

The conclusion arrived at by the committee was that the use of films in the classroom is beneficial, given the following conditions:

(a) That a film teaching technique is developed and scrupulously maintained by the teacher.

(b) That the films are really teaching films prepared for the purpose, and not merely extracts from longer films of general interest.

(c) That films intended to be an accompaniment to a lesson are standardized as regards length.

The committee adds the encouraging verdict that films satisfying the above conditions can be introduced as classroom aids without any interruption of ordinary school routine.

Intend to 'Pull Their Weight'

English Educators Praise Modern Youth

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ALL'S well with young England. So say leading educators with striking unanimity. They see youth facing up to the demands of the twentieth century and unaffected by destructive influences.

The former headmaster of Harrow School, whose pupils are largely drawn from the wealthiest or most aristocratic families, told a group of reporters after his appointment as president of St. John's College, Oxford, that he considered the present generation of boys and girls to be better than any that has gone out of school before them. "It is partly due to the fact that they know that the conditions of modern life are going to be difficult for them," said Dr. Norwood, "and the great mass of them have got a seriousness of outlook and a determination to pull their weight, which, in the case of their predecessors, has usually come much later . . . and they have got this seriousness of outlook without any sacrifice of the keenness and freshness of youth." To the writer Dr. Norwood emphasized the way in which the older boys are awake to realities and impatient of unsound idealism.

A similar story was told to the Association of Headmasters at the Guildhall by their president, Mr. Jenkyns Thomas, the headmaster of Hackney Downs School. His fears lest the cinema cause a cumulative deterioration in boyhood, he said, had proved unfounded. "There is no sign of it," he declared. "For this no thanks are due to the cinema. The innate soundness and goodness of boys' nature has saved them." His statement is all the more encouraging because Hackney Downs is a city day school the top boys of which "have gone to the pictures twice a week ever since they could toddle, and not one parent in a hundred exercises any discrimination with regard to the films he lets his children see." The British boy, Mr. Thomas declared, is the finest raw material in the world, and with all his peculiarities he is a most likable creature. In a changing world the British boy is changeless.

University authorities are in basic agreement with the schoolmasters. Miss Grace E. Hadow, principal of the Society of Oxford Home Students—i. e., those not resident in a college, but grouped in a unit similar in organization to a college—stated before the Association of Headmistresses of Recognized Private Schools that, "Under the apparent flippancy of the present generation, under the passionate desire for pleasure, under the urge for adventure there is something extraordinarily fine. The present generation has a sense of adventure, a sense of justice and a sense of public service."

In his review before convocation of the last academic year the vice-chancellor of Oxford University, the Rev. P. J. Lys, spoke as follows: "With so many as some 4000 men and 830 women undergraduates, and considering the vagaries of human nature and the characteristics of youth, it would indeed be incredible if it were asserted that nothing is ever said or done of which crabbed age or even the sober judgment of middle life does not approve. But it has in fact been astonishing to me that instances of serious misconduct are so few. It is very unfortunate that a portion of the press should be so much interested in any extravagances or eccentricities of youth which it can discover here and should advertise them so widely and exaggerate their importance so much. They are like the occasional bubbles or specks of froth on a great full-flowing river, where some flung pebble or overhanging twig has broken the surface, and they bear about the same relation to the general course of university life as these superficial ripples do to the main stream."

G. F. T.

Mills College Offers National Scholarships

Oakland, Calif.

Outstanding preparatory schools for girls throughout the United States are to be invited to send their most representative graduates to the Pacific coast to study together as a selected group at Mills College, the West's oldest college for women.

Under a new plan of awarding scholarship distinctions to the schools themselves, instead of their pupils, national recognition is to be given to particularly meritorious work done by the nation's secondary schools.

The board of trustees of Mills College announced that each spring it will publish a carefully chosen list of the 50 private schools and high schools which seem to be doing exceptional work in their field. Each of these schools will be awarded a "trustee scholarship" and will be invited to send one representative student to Mills as a "trustee scholar," who will be accorded academic distinction on the campus as well as a substantial tuition grant. The initial group of schools to be honored will be announced this month.

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The Home Forum

Concerning Freedom

WE SAID, a bit disconsolately, to friends who thought we tied ourselves down too much, "Well, you can't expect so much freedom with a child in the house." It's quite different, we pursued the subject, from owning a dog or a cat. A child won't sit in a corner or lie at your feet all day. A child has to be allotted the same space as a grown-up—and the same liberty to express itself. It's the difference, we explained, between an automobile and a horse. When you are driving a car, you know it will do as you make it. So will a cat or a dog. When you're riding a horse—well, you have to watch the bit—and even then he may shy today at a piece of paper that he passed yesterday without a quiver. Children (now we felt eloquent) are always growing out from under—changing from day to day—it's what makes them interesting.

But no one seemed convinced. Least of all, ourselves. The seeds of doubt, thus planted, quickly flowered. We were still disconsolate when we came home. The electric train tracks occupied the greater portion of the living-room floor. Enoch, a large woolly bear, lay asleep on a pillow in a chair where small hands always placed him, lovingly, at bed time. One wee stocking hung limply on the stair rail, waiting to be carried up. In the upper hall we stumbled over a house of blocks, toppling it to destruction. A wail came out of the darkened nursery.

"You've knocked over New York!"

"No great loss," murmured one of the family.

Later in the evening, when all the toys had been bedded down, small soiled mittens washed and dried, cereal cooked its allotted hour, and the family ensconced in well-earned peace and happy forgetfulness, one said to the other—

"—and that's why I never accomplish anything. Look at Babs. With no children, of course it's easy for her to succeed. A little bit of housework to do and she settles down for the day at her desk, and turns out short stories by the ream. How can I be expected—" ad infinitum for half an hour.

The next day we reached a decision. The baby was to go to his grandmother for a month. She came for him and he left, looking backward, somewhat wistfully, over the head of his large and woolly bear. He looked tiny and staunch and very courageous. We stood in the window rather uncertainly for some little time, not looking at each other.

I sighed. It should have been a sigh of relief. "Now," I said, "I shall get somewhere."

It was wonderful that day. I drank some tomato juice, standing, for lunch, feeling grateful that I had no steak to broil, no spinach to chop, no potatoes to mash for a small appetite. And went back to my work. In the afternoon I took a long walk and stopped to brouse in a book shop for at least a half hour, reading pages from all the books on the non-lending shelf. It was glorious.

Toward five, I set the key in the lock and entered the house. All was dark. Even with the lamps on, it seemed strangely quiet and self-contained. Everything was in perfect order. The electric train had disappeared. The chairs were innocent of small burdens. There was nothing to wash out for morning, no egg to coddle, no junket to prepare. It was a little too perfect. I set some magazines awry.

The first moment of uncertainty came when I passed the nursery door on my way to tidy up. I half turned toward it, expecting to see the light suddenly flash on and two blue eyes looking into mine, asking for a story or a game. But the light did not appear. I turned it on, and then snapped it off quickly, shut the door and went rapidly away.

"Well, rather nice to be able to sit all through a meal for once, without jumping up to answer calls for drinks and things," one of us said to the other, over dessert. But no one made any reply, and the remark drifted off into a thoughtful silence which made us look at each other, start to speak, and then dip quickly into the pudding.

That was a long week. At the end of it, we had thought up so many good reasons why the baby should come back to us before the month was up, that we didn't wait to write, but sent a wire inviting his immediate return. Neither of us made any comments over the wire in reply. "Baby thoroughly happy. Do have your full rest."

The month went by. For the first time in several years, we could go anywhere at any time of the day or night. Our friends said, "Now this is something like." But, after three weeks, private doubts arose. I was not accomplishing anything at all. Freedom to go and come at will seemed a standing invitation to stay away from my desk. As the month came to an end, I found I had written three pages which were not very good.

* * *

The night before the baby's return, the electric train had been set up in the living room. The tracks had been added to and extended from bookcase to desk. There was now no possibility of crossing the room without playing hopscotch over them. We played it calmly. The small, gray-velvet mouse, who turned somersaults, had never been removed from his upside down posture under the radiator. There he stood with his hands on the floor, as though waiting the sound of baby piping to begin his antics anew. Several times we had started to remove him, but never had—quite—

The nursery was aglow. Even the maid had added her bit in a nosegay of sweet peas for the small supper table. There were a few new toys set about. The bed had a new quilted spread. There were additional blocks in the already overflowing box. And then he was home. Two solemn blue eyes gazed at us over the head of Enoch, who was dirtier and woollier than ever.

"Hello," said the baby nonchalantly.

"Hello," we said invitingly. "We're glad you are home again."

He looked us over. That sounded like a promise. He entered and had his coat and hat removed.

"There's my train," he said, starting it going madly on its tracks; and then, forgetting it, he went up to the nursery, leaving it running, a forbidden practice. We let it go. We both took his supper up to him. It was a lovely supper. We had all fussed over it.

"I'm not very hungry," he said, busy with his blocks in the midst of the upstairs hall.

"Come and see your new toys and things," I invited. He came obediently, gave them a cursory glance and then decided to eat his supper after all. The house seemed alive in all its corners and I sang as I set the table. Presently I heard a deep, masculine voice reading aloud, with many interruptions—"but the duck did not hear the call because at that moment, he was upside down in the water—" The train flashed about, noisily, on its tracks. The velvet mouse had been extracted from under the radiator and now sat bolt upright in the exact middle of the floor, resting on his hands expectantly. On the largest chair, Enoch lay smugly at ease. A little later, as I traversed the upper hall, my toe came in contact with a house of blocks, toppling it. Came a wail from the nursery, interrupting the story for the hundredth time.

"You've knocked over Chicago."

And my own voice, meekly. "I'm sorry; I'll help you set it up again tomorrow."

Toward nine o'clock, when the mittens had been washed and hung to dry, and the steaming cereal had cooked itself done, and the toys were put away for the night, we peeked into the nursery. There, to our satisfaction, was a small coppery head tucked into the pillow. One small hand clutched an iron Indian, the other was flung over his head in complete relaxation. Toys lay at random about the room. The sweet peas had been taken from their vase and ducked into a tin marshmallow can which the baby considered a more suitable container.

"As bondage goes," one of us whispered to the other, "it's not too hard to look upon."

Later on that evening someone said: "And I suppose you got a great deal of work done?"

I smiled broadly. "But not half so much as I expect to do now—" said I, thinking of mittens, cereals, toys and the like.

D. D.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Five-Colored Parrakeet," a Painted Scroll Picture Made by Emperor Hui Tsung of China Eight Hundred Years Ago

Oriental Silhouettes

Tall cherry trees beside a deep
lagoon,
In spring, show white against a
golden moon:

An old pagoda—see it oddly lean
Towards moonlit trees that form a
silver screen:

Upon a log, a gray and lonely drake
Is backed by shadows from a mountain lake:

Fair Fujiyama puts her crest to sleep
Upon the blanket blue of heaven's
deep:

Whilst like a giant fan, Japan is
spread
Against a setting sun of flaming red.

—MAURICE HILL, in "Threads and Shadows." (Ontario, Calif.: James Neill Northe.)

Behind the Riviera

It will always be a matter of astonishment to me that so many travellers go to the Riviera—and see only the Riviera. True it is that the Côte d'Azur stretches in one long dream of beauty, fretted by a sapphire sea; but behind and paralleling it is another territory of equal charm and invitation.

One may see both ways from the hills behind Cannes. Southward lie the Rochers Rouges, where wind-twisted cypress march to the water's edge, driving their knotted roots between great rocks that are blood red at the going down of the sun; the folded hills of the Estérel with their dark blanket of pine; St.-Raphael; Agay; and all the lovely coast by Beaulieu, Nice, Monte Carlo, Mentone, and so into the long curve that turns down toward Genoa. Here are castles and palaces; here the art of man has dealt royally with the opulence of nature and here there is little to be done.

But northward, and ere one reaches the snow-capped peaks that fill the horizon, is another land. It is simpler, more untouched, a land of rivers milky from hidden glaciers, of ancient villages perched tottering on crag tops to defy the once marauding Saracen, of wayside inns, of wonderful roads that wind through booming gorges and shoot out into the sunlight. . . .

It is during the summer months, when the followers of fashion have fled back to Paris and London, that the territory they occupied along the coast regains its normal, and to me most charming, character. The swift, purring motors that by day and night raced along the Grande Corniche are replaced by the rumbling of peasants' carts. Humble folk journey from the provinces to make holiday in pensions, the grand shops are shuttered, the hotels deserted—but a million flowers are in bloom, and the days are richly endowed with sunlight and cool breezes.

My farm lies like an outpost of the Basses-Alpes, perilously clinging to the rocks above La Turbie. Nearly two thousand feet below lies Monte Carlo; and from the edge of my garden looking down it is an exquisite town which might have been designed for Titania herself and built by fairy hands. Maeterlinck once described it as the "furoncle de la France," but how serene and beautiful it seems from above. In the mountains one may live as a recluse, provided that only a mule's track leads to one's door. This excludes the high-powered cars that now penetrate the very heart of the rugged hills, bringing with them the essence of luxury and sophistication.

Spring comes to the mountains a month later than to the plains, and while the gardens are gay in Monte Carlo, ours above are still in small bud. Not once a year does this renaissance occur, but twice; and it is hard to say whether the roses are more lovely in May, after the chill winter winds, or those that follow the heavy rains of autumn.—From "The Passing Show," by HENRY RUSSELL. (Boston: Little Brown.)

EMPEROR HUI TSUNG of China, who painted this scroll picture early in the twelfth century, found art and poetry more congenial to his taste than statecraft. Politics he left to his ready ministers who managed rather badly, since Hui Tsung was taken captive by the Kin Tartars with whom he ended his days in 1135.

Though an indifferent ruler, he was a leader among his people and his name survives as the most conspicuous one in the history of Chinese art. At nineteen he ascended the throne. His youth had been spent in the pursuit of cultural subjects, as became one of princely rank in ancient China, nor had he neglected to perfect himself in a suitable art. He was a calligrapher and painter of the first order.

As Emperor he did not substitute new interests for those of his youth, but set about reorganizing the Art Academy of China, encouraging art and poetry, and making collections of rare works of art and of nature which he assembled in numerous palaces and gardens. His real achievements, due to his personal efforts, were in the field of calligraphy and painting of which this painting is one of the few surviving examples.

Painting and calligraphy are closely allied in Chinese art. Both are done with a brush on silk, or more rarely on absorbent paper, and both require mastery in manipulating the brush and modulating its stroke. This technique is a sensitive medium and, since it admits of no correction, any weakness or confusion in the artist's thought is immediately apparent.

Before brush is set to silk or paper, the artist or poet has a clear mental image of what he will say—a pictorial image if he is a painter, an image in words if he is a calligrapher.

So Hui Tsung relates in a superscription and poem, written in thin, wirelike ideographs at the right of the painting, that he walked in the Imperial garden, watching there the strange bird that had been brought from the south. He lost no opportunity to observe the beautiful creature. "He flits and sings as he pleases," says Hui Tsung, "moving to and fro in the garden. Now in mid-spring the apricots are in full bloom and over them he is flying. He is noble and placid and possesses a dignity peculiarly his own. As I gaze on him he seems to present a sight superior to a picture."

Hui Tsung stored these observations in his memory, conceived his design; and, having completed his mental image, he swiftly transferred it to silk. The Chinese artist always did his work before setting brush to silk or paper, thereby carrying over into his work the freshness and spontaneity of original thought.

Thus the parrakeet is quite as real to modern observers of the painting as when the artist viewed the bird, "complete with five colors and nature rare," with the imperial inclosure. The Emperor-artist's signature appears at the right of the painting, both the painting and calligraphy disclosing more of Hui Tsung than is possible in any description of him or his work.

For eight hundred years the "Five-colored Parrakeet" has been a source of joy to emperors and statesmen of China. Within recent months it has been brought to Boston where people of many lands, from far and near, may enjoy it.

Northern Plea

Unfold no leaf, you April trees,
Inherit those felicities
That winter left you; be content,
Unbroken by embellishment,
To keep your scrupulous designs;
Illuminate the air with lines
And not with leaves; do not abuse
Your beauty now with those diffuse
Betrayals of the spring that take
Your subtle symmetries and break
Them for some light adornment's
sake.
But, deaf to this, the young that are
Esurient for the spring will bar
My dark, sophisticated plea
And hang the leaves on every tree.

—KENNETH SLADE ALLING, in *Voices.*

Atteindre à la Perfection

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES humains n'ont peut-être jamais fait autant d'efforts qu'ils n'en font actuellement pour atteindre la perfection dans les choses matérielles, surtout en ce qui concerne le confort et la commodité. La fabrication d'une foule d'objets nécessaires ou utiles à l'existence humaine s'est graduellement améliorée; et pourtant, malgré l'excellence des résultats obtenus, la perfection n'est pas atteinte dans ce domaine. De toute part on voit la recherche du progrès, mais aussi certaines preuves d'imperfections bien frappantes. En outre, lorsque l'habileté et l'ingéniosité ont produit ce qui semble parfait à quiconque n'est pas dans les secrets du métier, certains fabricants s'évertuent aussitôt à perfectionner les résultats obtenus.

Les fausses croyances—maladie, péché, pauvreté, malheur—limitent et asservissent les humains. Souvent la tranquillité du cœur fait défaut même aux hommes qui peuvent se procurer le *nec plus ultra* des choses matérielles. Pourtant nous sommes divinement autorisés à croire que la perfection est un but légitime auquel nous pouvons tendre dès maintenant, car Jésus-Christ donne à tous ses disciples ce commandement précis: "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait." Cette perfection indique un état mental, une conscience manifestant la perfection de Celui qui est entièrement bon, sage, intelligent, tendre, aimant, miséricordieux, pur et fidèle.

C'est dans le sermon sur la montagne que Jésus-Christ nous exhorte à être parfaits; et ce discours ne contient pas un seul commandement qui nous dise de tendre aux succès matériels ou de déployer une énergie purement humaine. Bien au contraire, le Maître dirige toujours la pensée vers l'acquisition et la pratique des qualités spirituelles qui caractérisaient invariablement ses paroles et ses actes—vers la justice, la miséricorde, la foi, l'amour, l'humilité, la pureté, la compassion et la confiance parfaite.

Jésus le Christ considérait évidemment la perfection mentale comme ce qu'il importe le plus d'acquérir, car son incomparable sermon se termine par la parabole des deux hommes qui bâtirent leur maison l'un sur le sable et l'autre sur le roc. Le sort réservé à leurs constructions respectives indique que si l'on néglige les exhortations du sermon sur la montagne, on ne peut s'attendre au succès ou à la stabilité de ce qu'on entreprend; par contre, si l'on obéit à ces mêmes exhortations, on obtient d'heureux résultats qui sont à l'épreuve des temps difficiles.

Pour démontrer que l'homme est véritablement aussi parfait que Dieu, il faut éliminer la maladie, le péché, chacune des inharmonies qui troublent l'existence. Néanmoins tous peuvent aspirer à prouver cette perfection,—même ceux qui paraissent manquer d'assurance et n'avoir aucun mérite. L'étude sérieuse de la Bible et du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, permet aux chercheurs de comprendre la perfection divine et la manière dont elle peut s'exprimer ici même et dès maintenant.

A la page 249 de *Science et Santé*, nous trouvons cette invitation qui nous inspire: "Acceptons la Science, renonçons à toutes les théories basées sur le témoignage des sens, abandonnons les modèles imparfaits et les idéals illusoires, et ayons ainsi un seul Dieu, un seul Entendement, et qu'Il soit parfait, produisant Ses propres modèles de perfection." L'homme le plus abattu peut trouver de l'espoir et de l'assurance s'il arrive à comprendre que Dieu est l'unique Entendement; qu'étant universelles, les idées ou les qualités spirituelles et parfaites de cet Entendement sont pour chacun et pour tous. Les sens physiques prétendent nous dire que nous sommes mortels, inharmonieux, malades, sans travail, misérables, découragés, pauvres et craintifs. Or puisque Dieu est l'Entendement unique et parfait, puisque l'homme est Son image et Sa ressemblance, la vraie conscience de l'homme doit être pure, sainte, spirituelle, et ne connaître que la perfection dont Dieu a connaissance. Dieu est toujours le même, et Sa perfection s'exprime en tout temps par la nature et le caractère de l'homme spirituel, parfait, par l'individualité véritable de chacun d'entre nous.

Ce qui précède montre que l'adhérent de la Science Chrétienne ne se propose point une tâche impossible: il ne prétend pas faire d'un mortel imparfait l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu. Détournant ses regards du mortel, il prend pour base la perfection de Dieu et de l'homme; il s'efforce de penser conformément à cette norme supérieure. Partant du fait que Dieu est le seul Entendement, il refuse avec persévérance de revendiquer comme siennes les suggestions inharmonieuses qui viennent l'assaillir. Il revendique au contraire ce que Dieu lui donne: la faculté d'être en communion avec le Père, d'écouter et de recevoir les idées spirituelles telles que l'intelligence, la sagesse, la bonté, la pureté, l'amour, la confiance, le courage. Dans la mesure où il s'assimile ces qualités divines, il constate que les prétentions de l'erreur deviennent moins agressives et perdent leur point d'appui dans sa mentalité.

L'amitié n'a pas toujours besoin de paroles pour réconforter. Dans le malheur, nous avons pu sentir l'amour et la sympathie qu'un ami nous témoignait en silence, mais abondamment; et quand nous avions du succès, nous appréciions sa joie muette et désintéressée. Indépendamment des sens physiques, nous sommes sensibles à l'affection, à la tendresse, et la bonté nous réconforte. Or c'est chose plus simple encore que de communier avec Dieu. Pourquoi ne nous tournerions-nous pas sans cesse vers l'Entendement infini, acceptant pour modèles des pensées aimables et pures? Si nous cultivons ces pensées et leur donnons la première place dans notre cœur, elles nous permettent de démontrer dans les circonstances humaines une norme de perfection qui ne trompera point notre attente.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Sun and Rain
(London)

I have found the way to the gates
of heaven
Where the streets are paved with
gold,
And the smoke and grime have fled
away
As the sound of a tale that is told.

For lo! I stand on the sea of glass
And the secret things are plain
In the crowded ways of a London
street,
When the sun has kissed the rain!

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS.

Attaining Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER perhaps as in the present time has human endeavor been so strenuously directed toward the attainment of perfection in material things, along the line of comfort and convenience. Yet, in spite of the fact that many necessities and comforts of human existence have been brought to a high standard of excellence, perfection therein is never attained. For even in the midst of this striving after perfection there are striking evidences of imperfection on every side. Furthermore, when the skill and ingenuity of men have produced what to the uninitiated might appear to be perfection in material things, those responsible for its production invariably concentrate their efforts on improving it.

Men and women are limited and bound by the false beliefs of sickness, sin, poverty, and woe. And even those who are in a position to procure the highest standard of excellence in material things often lack quietude of heart. Yet we have divine authority for believing that perfection is a legitimate goal toward which to strive in human experience, for Christ Jesus gave to his followers the definite command, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." This perfection indicates a mental state, a state of consciousness which shows forth the perfection of the One altogether good, wise, intelligent, tender, loving, merciful, pure and true.

Christ Jesus gave this admonition to be perfect in his Sermon on the Mount, which contains not a single command to strive after material accomplishments or to put forth mere human energy. On the contrary, he therein directed thought entirely toward the achievement and practice of those spiritual qualities which invariably characterized the Master's words and deeds—qualities of justice, mercy, faith, love, humility, purity, compassion and perfect assurance.

That Christ Jesus considered the attainment of mental perfection the prime necessity is clearly apparent, for he ends his incomparable discourse with the parable of the two men, one of whom built his house on sand and the other on a rock. The consequences of their respective building show that he who disregards the admonitions set forth in the Sermon on the Mount need not expect success or stability in his undertakings; while the success of him who obeys these admonitions shall be secure and permanent even in troublous times.

To demonstrate the truth that man is as perfect as God Himself means the elimination of sin, sickness, and every kind of discord from our experience. Yet even the most timid and seemingly unworthy may aspire to prove that perfection. Diligent study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, reveals to those who so desire the understanding of the perfection of God and the method by means of which it may be brought into expression here and now.

On page 249 of Science and Health we find this inspiring invitation: "Let us accept Science, relinquish all theories based on sense-testimony, give up imperfect models and illusive ideals; and so let us have one God, one Mind, and that one perfect, producing His own models of excellence." Even the most seemingly hopeless ones may gain hope and assurance when the realization comes to them that God is the only Mind, and that the perfect spiritual ideas or qualities of this Mind are universal, not more for one than for another. The physical senses would claim to tell us that we are mortal, discordant, diseased, unemployed, miserable, discouraged, poor, and afraid. Yet, as God is the perfect and only Mind, and man His very image and likeness, man's true consciousness must be pure, holy, spiritual, aware only of that perfection which God knows. God is eternally the same, and His perfection is at all times expressing itself through the nature and character of the spiritual, perfect man, the true selfhood of every one of us.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the student of Christian Science does not set himself the impossible task of attempting to make an imperfect mortal into the image and likeness of God. Looking away from the mortal, he takes the perfection of God and man as his basis and endeavors to conform his thinking to this standard of excellence. He begins with God as the only Mind, and steadfastly refuses to claim as his own the suggestions of discord which assail him. He claims, instead, his God-given ability to commune with his Father, to listen for and receive spiritual ideas of intelligence, wisdom, goodness, purity, love, confidence, and courage. And, as he assimilates these divine qualities, he finds the claims of error becoming less aggressive and losing their foothold in his mentality.

We can feel the comfort of our friends without a word being spoken. Many have felt the silent pouring forth of love and sympathy by a friend in an hour of trouble, or the quiet, unselfish joy silently expressed in a moment of success. We feel the glow of tender affection and the warmth of lovingkindness independently of the physical senses. And it is even simpler to commune with God. So why not turn to infinite Mind unceasingly and accept as our models the pure and lovely thoughts which, being cherished and enthroned within the human heart, will produce in our human experience such a standard in our demonstration of perfection as will approximate our highest anticipation?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Rain in the Pine Woods

The road runs through the pine woods. Stepping aside directly from the tarred and sanded highway into those dim, intensely silent alleys, one is immediately as far removed from the outside world as though in some primeval Canadian forest. One walks in a completely soundless world.

Today there was, for once, something vital and alive about the pine woods. It was raining. Softly the raindrops pitted the yielding earth with little hollows. They filled the air with whispering and touched our cheeks with a silken, cool caress. Rayless, they tipped the dark pine fans with silver.

The old scarred moss along the track was soaked with moisture; crystal pools began to form in the beds of sphagnum. Down in the hollow the little stream flowed quietly along, gray as a Quaker maid, under the lowering skies, though dimpled to grave laughter with the raindrops and singing the faintest of fairy songs. Every now and then, stressing the atmosphere of something happening in this usually silent wood, there would be the swift gleam of wings across the grassy rise, the sudden sweet ringing notes of a wood wren, the quick dart of a squirrel, or the little rustle of a rabbit slipping through the bracken, the rain gray on its back.

What could it be—that tenseness, that alert secretive feeling in the air? It is always so in rain-veiled woods. Wet flowers in glistening dells wear a shining secret look, as if they see and hear something too fine for human eyes and ears. This afternoon, for the first time since our acquaintance with it, the somber, apparently dormant, pine wood showed itself to us as a place alive. We had, as it were, taken it off guard. Almost we felt trespassers. As we left behind its deep pillared gloom, it seemed that a hundred little eyes looked after us; and all the way round the wood one could imagine the whispered message going: "They've gone. All clear!"

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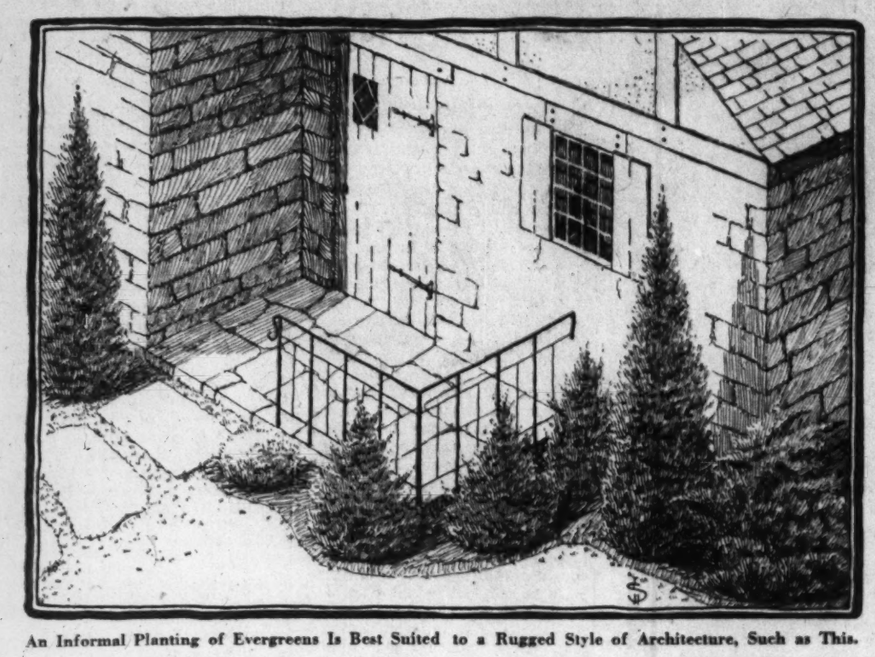
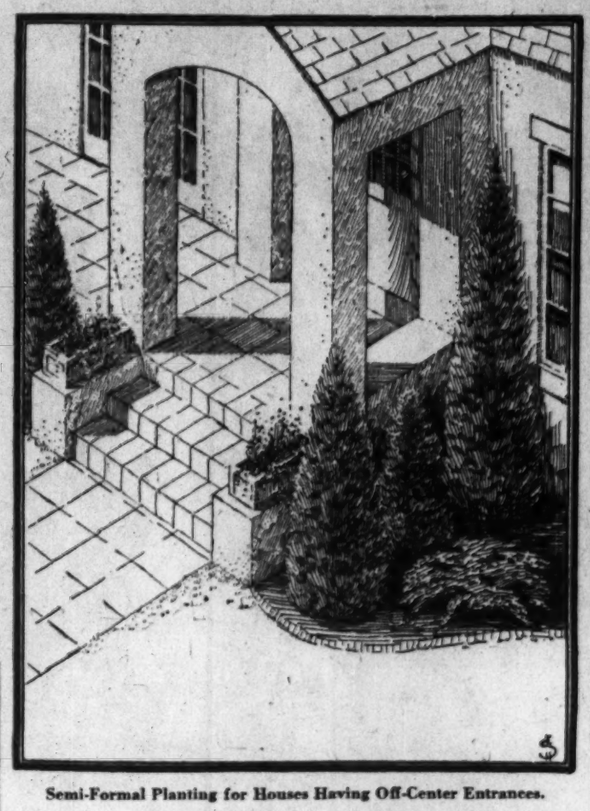
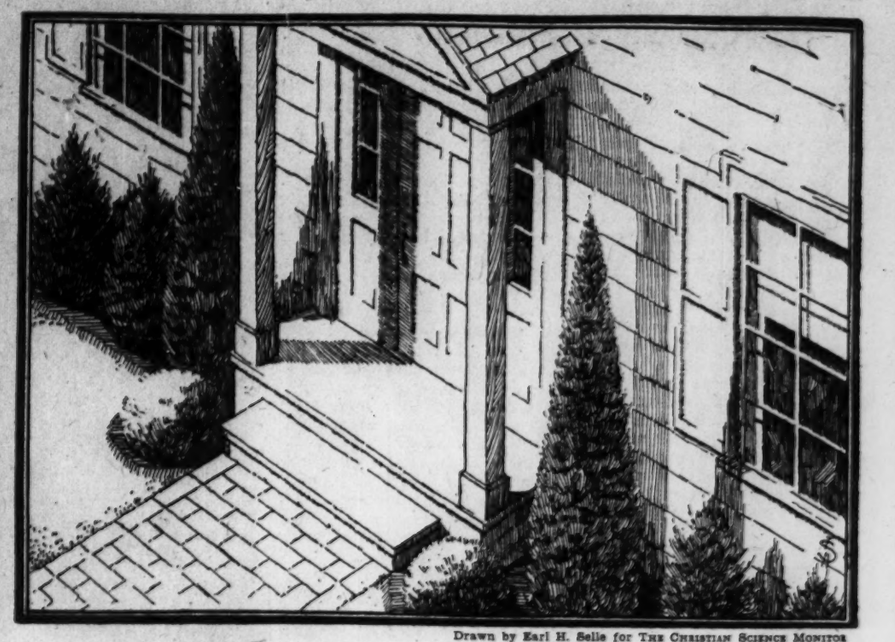
Home Building and Gardening



An Informal Planting of Evergreens Is Best Suited to a Rugged Style of Architecture, Such as This.



Semi-Formal Planting for Houses Having Off-Center Entrances.



Drawn by Earl H. Selle for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Formal Planting of Evergreens in Keeping With the Balanced Architectural Features.

Improving on Back Fence Hobnobs

Three Live Garden Clubs Build Themselves a House

By Viola Cahalin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena.

THROUGH the desire of the Pasadena Garden Club to aid the unemployed, garden lovers and nature study enthusiasts now have a delightful clubhouse which is known as La Casita del Arroyo, or the Little House on the Arroyo.

The building is of natural cobblestone from the bed of the arroyo, and the roof is covered with hand-split incense cedar shakes made at the municipal playground in the mountains. Enough wood was salvaged from the old bicycle track which was constructed in the Rose Bowl for use during the Olympic games, to provide the framing material for the building, rafters, trusses, partitions, etc. In fact, Mr. Myron Hunt, the architect who donated the plans for the structure, designed it so as to utilize as far as possible building materials that would be available without cost. This was achieved without any sacrifice in the way of artistic values or practical efficiency in the design of the clubhouse.

Room for Exhibitions

On entering La Casita we find ourselves almost at once in the exhibition hall, which is 46 feet long by 26 feet wide. Facing the main entrance is a huge fireplace, in the building of which cobblestones from the near-by creek bed were used. The walls are covered with burlap as this room will be used for art exhibits and flower shows, as well as for club meetings. Adjoining the exhibition hall at one end is a well-equipped kitchen, and at the other end a large room with plenty of counter space, and running water. There are two spacious dressing rooms on either side of the main entrance, and ample storage space is provided for materials belonging to different groups who will use the clubhouse.

Large windows on the side facing the arroyo afford a fine view of the San Gabriel Mountains, and the beautiful Colorado Street bridge in one direction, and a long vista down the arroyo in the other.

The clubhouse is located on a point on the high bank from which the ground slopes down to the bed of the arroyo, and along this slope a wild flower garden is being developed. Just below the building is a series of terraces and garden walls, and little nooks where tea may be served out-of-doors.

Located on Park Property

Mr. Gilbert Skutt, superintendent of parks, who is a true gardener, has been keenly interested in this project which is located on park property. The successful outcome of the project is due largely to the fine cooperation of the Pasadena Garden Club, the park department and the block aid, an organization formed to aid the unemployed. The garden club wished to beautify the edges of the arroyo and contributed several hundred dollars to the block aid to be used for this purpose. Then, when there were more men needing work, the garden club saw the opportunity to aid these men and at the same time provide a clubhouse where all people interested in gardening would have a meeting place, and a place where small flower shows and exhibitions could be held without involving much expense.

While La Casita del Arroyo was the project of the Pasadena Garden Club, it is available to other organizations requiring such facilities. It was opened with an orchid show at which 15 growers exhibited. This was a particularly beautiful display including both the well-known and unusual varieties.

A chrysanthemum show was held early last autumn, and a plant fair was given in November. The proceeds from these two events were used to help furnish the Clubhouse. The Pasadena Garden Club has had three Sunday afternoon art exhibitions of landscape paintings by local artists, members of the garden club acting as hostesses. Tea was served to all who came.

Besides the Pasadena Garden Club, whose membership is limited to 60, there are two other clubs in the city, The Diggers and the Little Garden Club. Each club has an enthusiastic membership, and a very definite individuality.

The Little Garden Club was organized about seven years ago, when a visitor from Chicago demonstrated to a group of her sister's garden-minded friends in Pasadena, how to build a rock garden. Each of the guests brought whatever it was convenient for them to contribute and the rock garden was made while they looked on. This group formed the nucleus of the Little Garden Club, whose membership is limited to 30. And the first meeting seems to have had a lasting influence on the work of the club as there has always been a strong preference in their program for demonstration lectures. Last year their main project was a course of lectures on the making of gardens. These lectures were given by a landscape architect and held in different gardens which could be used to illustrate the subject for the day.

The Diggers, a garden club organized about 10 years ago, is composed of bona fide diggers. To be eligible to join this club one must do some real work in the garden, and, although some of the members employ several gardeners, they themselves are active diggers. Each year this club stages two flower shows, one in the spring and one in the fall, by and for members, and their guests, as well as participating in the community flower shows.

Among the projects of this club has been landscaping around the buildings of various welfare agencies in the city. The club furnishes the design, buys the shrubs and other materials, and pays for the planting. They have also undertaken the beautification of certain plots of city property.

One of the objectives of the Diggers is to stimulate interest in planting. The membership of this club enjoys visiting the grounds of commercial growers and trips are arranged at the times when the specialties of these growers are at their best. They also sponsor public lectures tending to create interest in gardening. They are now planning to bring to Pasadena a well-known speaker, who has some fine moving pictures, showing various blossoms opening, growing and passing into other stages.

Various Doings

The Pasadena Garden Club, formed many years ago, has a systematic organization with active and efficient committees responsible for the functioning of the different phases of its work. The horticultural committee has charge of the plant exchange for members, and also arranges for the making of slides showing various gardens, and the exchange of slides with other clubs. The flower show committee arranges for exhibits at flower shows, not only the local flower show, but for those in neighboring communities as well, and they are responsible for the care of exhibits.

The committee on visiting renders good service in arranging for trips to flower shows in other cities in southern California. Besides being informed as to the usual events along this line, this committee is also alert for any unusual opportunities for visits that will appeal to garden lovers. Recently when a Japanese liner, noted for its miniature gardens, was in port at San Pedro, a trip was arranged and a large delegation of Pasadena Garden Club members had the pleasure of seeing the interesting miniature gardens on the boat.

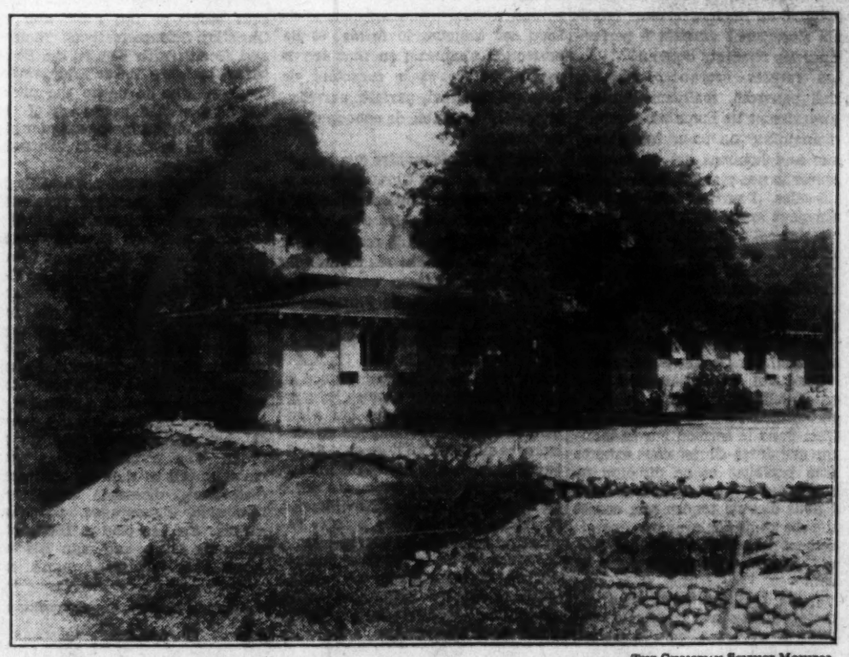
The roadside committee watches legislation on billboards and conservation, and supports such legislation. This committee has been instrumental in improving the appearance of roadsides along the highways approaching Pasadena for a distance of many miles.

Early California Garden

A committee is now engaged in establishing a typical early California garden around La Casita del Arroyo. These early gardens besides having native shrubs and plants, included also those from Spanish, English and eastern-American regions which were brought to California in trading ships, by pack animals from Mexico and across the plains in covered wagons. In these gardens were found rosemary, rue, anise, oleander, pomegranate, lemon verbena, jasmine, and some roses, mostly of the climbing varieties which could adapt themselves to the rainless summers. Among these old favorites were Banksias, Rose of Castile, Gold of Ophia and cabbage roses. The committee in charge of the present planting is having some difficulty in securing good specimens of these plants as some of them are no longer carried in the stocks of the local nurserymen.

Mrs. William Munro, president of the Pasadena Garden Club, points out that one advantage which will come of the use of strictly old-time shrubs and plants is that the garden will require very little water, and when it is once established there will be practically no expense for upkeep. And this early California garden will be in harmony not only with the building but with the other planting in this area, as the Park Department is planning to establish on the land adjoining La Casita del Arroyo a sanctuary for native trees and shrubs.

Great Ideas From Little Club Houses Grow



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Diggers, the Little Garden Club and the Pasadena Garden Club Built This Headquarters, La Casita del Arroyo, on Park Property, Pasadena, Calif. The Materials Were Obtained Locally and the Erection Gave Work to Unemployed. From This Meeting Place Come Many Activities of Benefit to Citizens and City.

Evergreens for Entrances

Here Are Suggested Groupings for Your House

By Earl H. Selle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERGREENS, always full of life and luster, add a note of cheer to the entrance planting throughout the year. In the middle western states the Junipers, Arborvitæs, Yews and Hemlocks in their various forms have taken precedence over the well known flowering shrubs. In many cases the change from deciduous to evergreen foundation plantings has been very noticeable.

Enthusiastic admirers often have given more attention to obtaining an assortment of varieties than to seeking a pleasing general effect. Often a few well-chosen evergreens will give the best results in enhancing architectural features. When they are carefully placed to soften sharp corners, and break horizontal lines near the foundation a feeling of natural transition between house and lawn is obtained. Where the building line extends to the ground, and there is no foundation showing, low growing annual or perennial flowers may join groups of evergreens or shrubs. A simple treatment is not only economical, but is most likely to give lasting satisfaction.

The entrance to the house is most deserving of a cheerful setting, for here guests and neighbors are welcomed and admitted into the home. Because of its important function the entrance has been made the center of interest in most homes, and the most important architectural feature. Although, like the owners themselves, entrances are all individual, and each presents a different landscape problem, yet they may well be grouped into several classes for the sake of illustration, and each class given a general treatment in harmony with its type. For convenience they are here classed as formal, semiformal, and informal.

Various Treatments

The illustrations show how these three different styles of entrances may be planted harmoniously. A colonial house treated with a balanced planting of pyramidal or globe arborvitæ will appear all the more stately with its symmetrical planting. The carefully trimmed trees add dignity and charm to a formal setting.

The average American cottage or small house with the entrance at one side of the center requires a simple semiformal planting. The evergreens used should be dwarf and slow growing varieties which can be trimmed and kept under control for a number of years. Then the building will not be dwarfed by its foundation planting. On each side of the entrance walk a matched pair of pyramidal evergreens can be placed to accent the entrance way, and the remainder of the planting so placed that it conforms to the irregular lines of the building.

The rambling type of English or Cape Cod house located on irregular ground will be treated best in an informal manner. The evergreens may be irregular or even picturesque in shape, and may vary in size. They may be used sparingly at corners and along blank wall spaces to break sharp lines, and to give a mellowed appearance.

Suggestive Groupings

The following groupings of evergreens, although far from complete, are suggestive of the choice of material suitable for foundation planting that will withstand zero weather and long winters.

1. Narrow pyramidal evergreens: Pyramidal Arborvitæ, Chinese Pyramidal Juniper, Swedish Juniper, Colorado Juniper, Irish Juniper.
2. Broad pyramidal evergreens: Siberian Arborvitæ, American Arborvitæ, Redcedar, Connart Redcedar, Silver Redcedar, Spiny Greek Juniper.
3. Upright spreading evergreens: Pfitzer Juniper, Tamarix Savin Juniper, Savin Juniper, Sargent Juniper, Japanese Spreading Yew, Meyer Juniper.
4. Dwarf globe-shaped evergreens: Mugho Pine, Globe Arborvitæ in variety, Dwarf Japanese Yew when trimmed.
5. Creeping evergreens: Andorra Juniper, Japanese Juniper, Waukegan Juniper, Dwarf Japanese Yew, Bar Harbor Juniper, Golden Prostrate Juniper.
6. Shade enduring evergreens: Pfitzer Juniper, Canadian Hemlock, Japanese Yews in varieties.

Early Spring

The Magnolias are magnificent in early spring, conspicua alla superba and stellata, white, Lenné and purpurea, purple—all flower in April and May and grow into large trees. They are beautiful either in shrubberies or as specimen trees.

Not So With This One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yakima, Wash.

Most rockery plants blooming in spring and early summer grow negligent of their appearance for the remainder of the season, but not so with saxifraga decipiens. It has a happy way of remaining freshly green, forming cushions three to five inches high of remarkably neat appearance.

It blooms in spring, and if the spent stems are sheared away the plant will continue its growth, and the trim cushions of bright green will elicit the query from visitors, "What is that plant."

But this gem must be properly placed if it is to thrive in an arid country. In the dry interior region of Washington, Oregon and Idaho its growth will be indifferent and the foliage will brown at the edges if planted in full sun, but if placed on a steep northeast slope or on a north slope with open sky overhead it will delight the owner with its freshness through the season. Its charming flowers of spring are also a source of much enjoyment.

Certain flowers, such as clarkia, geum, poppies, and salpiglossis, need special attention, and it will be found that they will last considerably longer if they are cut in the early morning, and about one inch of their stalks dipped into boiling water for about a minute before being placed in cold water.

Hobbies and Hints

A Notebook and a Suggestion

Salem, Ore.

Dear Friends:

I love flowers, so I, too, enjoy the Gardening Page of the Monitor.

Many times I have planted flowers and bulbs, only to have to leave them; and the last garden I left contained over 100 perennial flowers and bulbs.

However, I have learned many things about the care and planting of a garden, where plants thrive the best, and when to transplant each kind.

For the present, my two boys and I have started a scrapbook of beautiful garden spots. There are lovely corners, rock gardens, rock walls and trellised vines and roses. Also, plans for a playground are pasted in a section of our garden book. We do not get much finished at a time, outside of studies and other duties, but I think it is helping to teach them a deeper appreciation of beauty in flowers. Even "big sisters" are interested.

But, I find myself looking with a speculative eye at this long neglected yard and we have cleaned some of it and planted a few plants. I will have a few flowers this spring! Who knows how far our enthusiasm may carry us when planting time arrives.

Can anyone tell me how to find out the names of the many wild flowers we find here?

Sometime ago I found an advertisement of a little nature library on flowers, birds, butterflies and trees, but cannot find it now. Can someone tell me where I might get such a set?

Now for something that may help some gardener. I have experimented with sweet peas, and find they can be easily transplanted. I dug a deep trench—straight down on one side and sloping on the other and then put fertilizer in the bottom. Next place your sweet pea plant against the straight side with the roots spread out fan-shaped, and cover with soil.

I had the trench deep enough so I could plant the plants in the soil clear up to the first pair of leaves. They bloomed better than those that were not transplanted.

Although I have never tried selling sweet pea plants, as we never have lived long enough in one place, I am sure one could, and in any color, too, since many firms list them in named sorts.

I am very grateful for the Monitor and other literature.

(Mrs.) P. R. H.

Birds, Fish and Pergolas

Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I have several hobbies that make my garden of a quarter of an acre beautiful. One is a curving driveway around a huge bending oak tree in center of lawn; and curving walks to the house, and to points of interest on the place. Only one straight walk to my neighbors' place. This goes under a pergola covered with Belle of Portugal roses, (a marvel for two months in summer). I am partial to vine covered pergolas, and have three.

One path leads to a pool for choice gold fish. I made this pool of cement blocks from discarded walks in town and brought to me for the cost of hauling. I lined the pool with chicken wire over three blocks and covered it with cement. The blocks stand up in irregular points around the pool with a pretty effect. In the center of pool I put two supports for a slab that holds the cover of an old garbage can, cemented on for bird bath. There are pails of white and yellow pond lilies, bulrushes and parrots feather growing.

Daily I go to the pool to play with the fish. Do they come? Verily they do, shooting out from under the lily pads to where I stand. I break my crackers and holding them in my hand, sink them before the eager beauties. They nibble my fingers with their velvet lips; swim in and out of my half-open hand as they dart after cracker crumbs, while I delight in their varied charms. They are descendants of fish from the Imperial gardens in Japan. Coal black glistening sides. Pearly white. Light and dark gold. Deep orange. Pale gold, with huge fantail of brilliant red. Each one seems prettier than the other. Fanny is almost all enormous tail. Her little two-inch body is a rich gold; her floating spreading tail deep red. And darting in and out are the cunning baby fish of different colors. They are about an inch long.

Coaxing the birds to be familiar is a charming hobby. A tiny brown bird is very fond of cheese rinds and scolds vigorously, clawing at the netting, if breakfast is too long delayed. They bring their baby with them, as time goes on, and eat from the hand fearlessly. Hanging from a tree by the pergola in front of the house is a breakfast room I'll try to describe. It is made of a hoop from a nail keg, that has four trays tacked on to it, and a cup thickly coated with paraffine to prevent leakage, for water in the center. The outside of the trays and cup is decorated with birch bark, or any other attractive bark. Birds light on the edge and cross pieces to feed and drink. It hangs about a yard from my chair under a pergola and birds fearlessly ignore me as they feed. Another attention to birds are flowers that yield honey for the humming birds.

(Mrs.) J. W. M.

Covering Walls

Toronto, Can.

Dear Friends:

Our house is one of those tall city homes, with bare brick walls exposed to the sun. We gave some thought as to how we could make use of these walls, as our garden was not large. It was decided to run some wires down from the third-story window and grow grape vines, so several good two-year-old vines were procured from a nursery, and planted over plenty of old bones and scraps from the butcher shop.

These vines are now five or six years old and one, an Agawam on an eastern exposure, is about 25 feet high and bearing large quantities of beautiful rich grapes.

In our climate these wires are dropped down in the fall and the new growth of wood is cut back, leaving only two buds for next year's growth, with some leaves thrown over the vines until spring. Grapes are also grown over back sheds and fences, where they not only add to the appearance but supply us with about six different varieties of grapes.

Our fruit trees, consisting of one each of apple, pear, cherry, plum and peach are trimmed up tall and slender to allow for sunlight and not take up too much space.

(Mr.) R. B. E.

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RE-1

Women, With Their Billions, Declared an Untried Power

Survey Shows Wealth Owned and Earned by Them Constitutes Social and Economic Factor of Vital Importance

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Women own so large a share of the nation's wealth, as revealed in a study of their earnings, possessions, and inheritances just made here, that they might well take a larger part than they now do in the administration of business and government.

This conclusion is drawn by the maker of the survey, Miss Mary Sidney Branch, whose book, "Women and Wealth," was put out today by the University of Chicago Press.

The research was financed by the Chi Omega Fraternity to bring before women a better understanding of their economic position so that they might make fuller use of their powers.

The vast extent of the earnings and holdings of women in the United States is shown in a mass of figures gathered by Miss Branch from income tax reports, insurance records, pay roll studies and from other sources. The survey takes into consideration also the fact that women are the purchasing agents for the families of the country.

The results are figures that mount up into billions. In addition to the wealth produced by the more than 10,000,000 women who earn money in normal times in the United States, Miss Branch notes some of the following facts:

Women comprise 43 per cent of the stockholders and own 22 per cent of the stock in 55 leading corporations studied. In the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, one of this group, 51 per cent of the stockholders were women. Of the capital stock of American corporations in 1928, women owned approximately $20,213,873,676.

More than half of the beneficiaries of estates left by both men and women are women. And women receive more than two-thirds of the value of all the legacies through which these estates are distributed. Women are also annually the recipients of 80 per cent or more of the death claims paid by life insurance companies—about $732,115,607.

One in Five a Wage Earner

Furthermore, women are the principal beneficiaries of estates left in trust, probably 65 per cent of the personal beneficiaries being feminine. Women also bequeath large amounts of wealth, 48 per cent of the persons bequeathing sufficient property to be affected by the inheritance tax laws of five states being women, according to this study.

Women's earnings, of course, form a striking and significant chapter, since one out of every five wage earners in the United States is shown by census figures to be a woman.

Pay of women in industrial occupations is likely to be small, the medium weekly pay ranging from $8.29 in Mississippi to $16.35 in Rhode Island, Miss Branch notes. On the other hand, among professional women salaries rise until one finds the medium in New York City about $58 a week. This figure was brought up by women in law, music, acting, writing, finance and other fields where the limits are very high. Present tendencies point to the probability that women eventually will receive higher wages, and will not be discriminated against in the matter of wage payments, as compared with men, the author adds.

An index of women's wealth is given in federal income tax returns, Miss Branch finds. Approximately 38 per cent of the $9,000,000 in income reported to the Federal Government in 1928 was received by women. In that year more than 77,000 women received incomes of more than $5000 with an average of $19,129.

Not Much in Management

Despite the large proportion of women owning stock in corporations, women's participation in corporation management is still insignificant, the economist notes. "Membership of a woman on a board of directors of a large corporation is still so rare as to be a matter of news," she writes.

"American women have risen rapidly from a position of almost absolute financial dependence to the position of comparative economic independence which they hold today. Though women, as a group, are aware of the power available through control of wealth and income, they are not aware of the extent to which this control belongs to them.

"Present economic unrest and business depression have led many to look at the years preceding 1929 to consider whether wealth and income in the United States were used constructively for the best interests of all concerned.

"Possibly it is not far-fetched to suggest that women, because they own and control so large a part of the country's wealth and income, could, if they chose, so change the manner of using that wealth and income as to contribute toward the building of a better social and economic order."

Alabama Schools In Rural Areas Get Federal Assistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 13—After weeks of uncertainty during which hundred of schools closed throughout the State, nearly all rural schools in Alabama have been assured of a normal term by a grant of not less than $400,000 monthly from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The grant is to be used exclusively for the payment of teachers' salaries in communities of 5000 population or less, with no allotment made for maintenance of the schools. Dr. A. F. Harman, state superintendent of education, announced that all schools except those barred by specific limitations in the federal grant would be in operation soon.

When word of the federal grant was received from Mr. Thad Holt, state relief administrator, Dr. Harman already had asked county superintendents for detailed information regarding funds necessary to pay their teachers for the remainder of the term and had submitted a tentative estimate of $500,000 monthly to Washington. He said, however, that when all details were in hand the estimate probably could be revised downward.

Agricultural Marketing Topic of Ottawa Meeting

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (AP)—Problems of marketing, economics and legislation relating to activities of the fruit and vegetable growers of Canada will occupy the attention of the general council of the Horticultural Council of Canada which meets here today.

In a session that will last until Thursday the council will traverse all the problems affecting the primary producers of Canada, with a view to recommending legislation of a remedial character. It is understood that when the question of national marketing comes to the fore the council will recommend that the Government adopt legislation patterned after the Agricultural Marketing Act of the United States.

Florida Is Attractive To Cellulose Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The cellulose industry of the United States is moving to Florida, declared Prof. C. B. Pollard of the University of Florida, in a survey of the chemical industry in that State, made public by the American Chemical Society in connection with its coming annual meeting at St. Petersburg in March.

Various forms of suitable plant growth, said Professor Pollard, can be grown in Florida more quickly than anywhere else in the United States.

Ahepa Official Urges Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

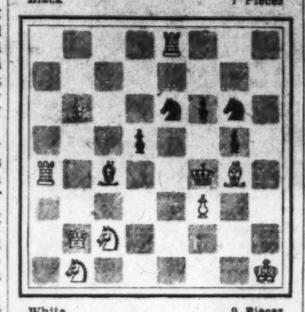
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—More than 300 American citizens who are natives of Greece or of Greek descent attended installation ceremonies of Marathon chapter No. 2 of the Order of Ahepa, fraternal and patriotic organization here. Mr. Chris Levantis of Charleston and Gastonia, district governor of the order, urged loyalty to the United States, Greece, and the order.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1591

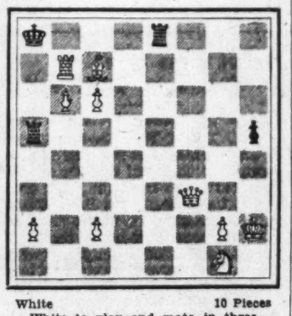
Composed for The Christian Science Monitor
By George B. Spencer, St. Paul, Minn.
Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(A worthy effort, with a pleasing idea)

Problem No. 1592

By W. A. Shinkman
Black 4 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(An old heavy-weight, by one of America's best composers).

Solutions to Problems

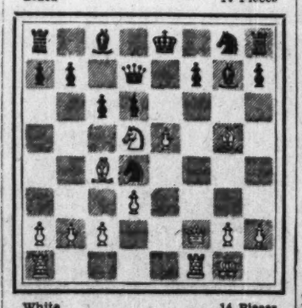
No. 1589 Q-R2
No. 1590 1. Kt-QB4 B-Kt3
2. Kt-B7ch
1. ——— PxKt
2. P-Kt5
1. ——— KxKt
2. B-B6
1. ——— P-K6
2. Q-Rch

End-Game No. 186. White wins: 1 Kt-Kt5, PxKt; 2 BxPch, K-R; 3 BxPch, KxB; 4 Q-Kt6ch, K-R; 5 R-R3, Q-Q3; 6 B-Kt8ch, QxR; 7 PxQ, Resigns.

End-Games

This is the conclusion to a brevity won by Nimzowitsch at Riga in 1899.

End-Game No. 187
Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

A six board team representing the Stuyvesant Chess Club, 241 East Fourteenth Street, New York City, on Jan. 28 played the West Point team, at West Point, winning by a score of 5½-½.

Once again we have been favored with the committee's report of the Durban (South Africa) Chess Club, which appears to be active and prosperous. An interesting item tells of the gift, by A. Barikle of Zululand, of a set of chessmen carved out of stone by a "raw native."

And this leads to the welcome news that Gustavus A. Pfeiffer, of the Marshall Chess Club, New York City, and Donald M. Liddell, of Elizabeth, N. J., well-known collecters of chessmen, are planning a history of chessmen, and would welcome information about unusual, artistic, and historically important chess sets. Visitors at "A Century of Progress" will remember the Chess Museum in which sets owned by these gentlemen were such an important exhibit.

One of the fixtures of Vienna chess is the Trebitsch Memorial Tournament, the sixteenth edition of which was concluded in December. Grunfeld and Muller were tied for first with 10½ points out of 15. Spielmann was third with 10. Glass and Honlinger tied for fourth and fifth with 9½. Becker was sixth with 9.

Here is Spielmann's victory over S. Rubinstein, Jr., not to be confused with grandmaster Akiba. Spielmann revives an old Marshall attack with daring success.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Spielmann	Rubinstein	Spielmann	Rubinstein
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 P-Q5	Kt-R1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 P-Kt7	R-KKt1
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 R-R6	BxKtP
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	25 R-Q6ch	K-B2
5 B-Kt5	Castles	26 QxPch	K-Kt
6 P-K3	P-QKt3	27 RxQch	RxR
7 B-Q3	B-Kt2	28 K-Kt	Kt-B2
8 BxKt	BxB	29 P-Q6	Kt-K3
9 PxP	PxP	30 P-B5	BxKtch
10 P-KR4	P-B4	31 QxB	Kt-B4
11 BxPch	KxB	32 Q-B6	R-QB
12 Kt-Kt5ch	K-R3	33 Q-Q5	R-Q
13 Q-Q3	P-Kt3	34 QxP	R-Q2
14 P-R5	BxKt	35 Q-Kt3ch	K-Kt2
15 PxPch	K-Kt2	36 Q-Q5ch	K-Kt
16 R-R7ch	K-B3	37 Q-B6	P-R4(a)
17 Castles	P-B5	38 QxPch	Kt-Kt2
18 Q-K7	K-K2	39 Q-B6	R-Q
19 P-B4	B-B3	40 Q-B7ch	
20 P-K4	PxP		Resigns(b)
21 KtxP	K-Q2		

(a) White threatened P-QKt4.
(b) 40 . . K-R2; 41 R-Q8!

Below is the sixth game of the Botwinnik-Flohr match, the only one with a positive result not previously published. Flohr wins a rather tedious B's vs. Kt's pawn ending.

QP Game, Nimzowitsch Defense

Flohr	Botwinnik	Flohr	Botwinnik
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	37 K-K3	K-K3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	38 B-KB	Kt-Kt4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	39 P-R4	Kt-B2
4 Q-B2	P-B4	40 B-KR3	Kt-K
5 PxP	Kt-Kt3	41 P-B4	P-B3
6 P-QR3	BxKt	42 B-B5	P-KKt3
7 QxB	KtxP	43 B-KR3	P-R3
8 P-B3	P-Q3	44 B-QB	Kt-Kt3
9 P-K4	P-K4	45 PxP	QPxP
10 B-Kt3	Q-B2	46 K-B3	P-R4
11 Kt-K2	B-K3	47 B-K3	K-Q3
12 Q-B2	CastlesKR	48 B-R6	Kt-K
13 Kt-B3	KR-B	49 P-Kt4	PxPch
14 B-K2	P-QR3	50 BxP	Kt-B3
15 R-QB	QKt-Q2	51 B-Kt3	Kt-Kt4
16 Q-Q2	Q-E1	52 K-K2	Kt-B2
17 K-Q1	BxKt	53 K-Q3	P-B4
18 BPxB	RzRch	54 PxP	PxP
19 QxR	Q-Q	55 BxP	KtxP
20 Castles	B-B	56 B-Q2	Kt(Q2)-B3
21 Q-Q2	Q-B2	57 K-B4	K-B3
22 R-B	QxRch	58 B-Kt6	P-Kt4ch
23 QxQ	RxQch	59 K-Q3	Kt-K2
24 BxR	K-B	60 B-K4ch	
25 K-B2	K-K2		Kt(K2)-Q4
26 B-K3	K-Q	61 B-Kt5	Kt-R4
27 K-K	K-B2	62 B-B3	Kt-Kt6
28 K-Q2	Kt-B4	63 B-Q2	K-Q3
29 P-QKt4	QKt-Q2	64 B-Kt4	Kt-B3
30 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	65 B-B5	K-B3
31 K-B2	QKt-Q2	66 B-K	P-K5ch
32 P-QR4	Kt-Kt3	67 K-Q4	
33 P-R5	QKt-Q2		Kt(Kt6)-R4
34 B-QB	K-Q	68 B-B5	K-Q3
35 B-Kt2	Kt-K	69 B-B3	Resigns(a)
36 K-Q2	Kt-B2		

(a) White must win the KP, when forcing the RP through is comparatively easy.

Warren Tells Best Farmer Investments

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—Dr. George F. Warren, whose knowledge of the antics of gold and prices has brought him the attention of the world since he became fiscal adviser to President Roosevelt, advised farmers of New York State in an address here yesterday to avoid speculation, become property holders, buy Government bonds, and not to be "misled by the powerful opinions of newspapers and bankers."

Known for years to thousands of farmers in the State as "the man with the figures," Dr. Warren warned hundreds at the opening of Cornell's Annual Farm and Home Week that "farming has enough risks to satisfy the gambling instinct."

In his list of conservative investments for farmers he included, along with Government bonds, annuities, insurance, and "the education of children."

Kidnaping Charge Looms For Baltimore Prisoners

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13 (AP)—Fingerprints on a beer bottle reached out yesterday to snatch two long-hunted men to prison. The prints, police said, are those of Basil Banghart and Isaac Costner, arrested here the day before and wanted for kidnaping and highway robbery.

Banghart is wanted in Chicago in connection with the kidnaping of Mr. John Factor.

In one of the apartments, where the men were arrested, police found two sub-machine guns, two repeating shotguns, a rifle, seven pistols of various types, and a large supply of ammunition. Neatly done up in packages was $12,495 in $5 bills. Other money was found in the two apartments.

Mussolini Is Expected To Cut Interest Rate

ROME, Feb. 13 (AP)—The newspaper Giornale d'Italia yesterday indicated a nation-wide reduction of interest on mortgages will be ordered by the Government.

Mortgage houses will be forced to reduce interest, the newspaper says, in exchange for permission to lower interest payments to their depositors. Industry, which has had to pay as high as 11 per cent interest, will be one of the chief benefiters, the newspaper added.

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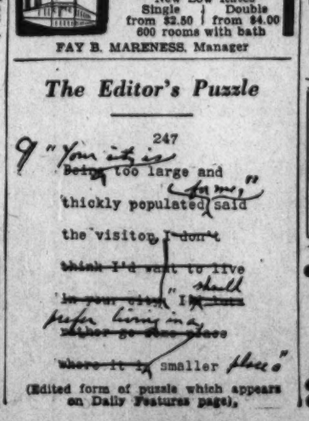
The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Travel

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Scythia*	March 3	Cameronia	May 6 D
Scythia*	March 31	Caledonia	May 20 D
Scythia*	April 28	Cameronia	June 3 D
Laconia	May 12	Caledonia	June 10 B
Scythia	May 26	Cameronia	July 1 D
Laconia	June 9	Caledonia	July 8 B
Scythia	June 23	Caledonia	July 29 B
Laconia	July 7	Cameronia	Aug. 12 D

and regularly thereafter
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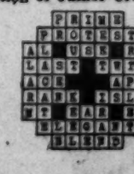
Solution of Junior Cross-Word



Financial: Market Quotations

Market Pushes Forward Again In Moderation

Active Demand for Rails, Steels and Metals—Cautious Tone

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Storm clouds over Europe, the recent aircraft tail-spin and probable Government regulation of speculation apparently failed to disturb the stock market today to any great extent.

Trends were somewhat mixed, however, and, while a number of rail, steel, silver and specialty equities advanced, the alcohols were heavy along with scattered aviation issues. There was considerable profit-taking, but the activity dwindled on the decline.

Stocks moved along at a cautious pace. Strength in metal shares was offset by heaviness in alcohols, and a few other scattered spots which included United Aircraft.

Rails, oils and a number of specialties improved. Howe Sound and U. S. Smelting got up around 5 points each. American Can, Consolidated Oil, New York Central and Bethlehem gained about a point or more.

American Telephone was steady, but American Commercial and U. S. Industrial Alcohol sagged.

Silver mining shares were given new hope by Secretary Morgenthau's letter to the House Coinage Committee pledging himself for "the rehabilitation of silver." The steels and carriers were said to have reflected improved earnings prospects for these major industries. Rumors of a price war among the alcohol companies caused some selling in this category.

Aircraft Issues

Orders for some of the aircraft stocks "under the market" were reported on the belief that this group has been sufficiently depressed since the Government last week canceled the airmail contracts. Brokerage circles, however, were still confused over the possible outcome of the controversy.

Firmness of issues of companies that might benefit by a revival of trade with Soviet Russia was seen as a response to the Administration's incorporation of the new Export-Import Bank of Washington whose principal object will be the financing of transactions with the U. S. S. R. It was expected that the first deal through the new bank probably would be the sale of 500,000 bales of cotton to the Soviets.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market displayed a steady undertone at the beginning of the new week today, and while the volume was comparatively light many of the leading industrial obligations made modest advances.

In the industrial group, chief interest centered on Western Union 5s which advanced more than a point, and Postal Telegraph 5s were around a half point better. American Telephone 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s, and Armour & Co. 4½s were in demand at slightly higher prices. Railroad obligations were without special feature. Southern Railway 4s gained fractionally. Others improving slightly included Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s and Pennsylvania general 4½s. There was very little change in the utility issues, but some of the metal bonds, including Chile Copper 5s, were higher.

Foreign obligations were steady despite the disorders in Austria. Austrian 7s improved slightly as did Norway 6s. French Government bonds were inclined to sag.

U. S. Treasurys and Libertys made little change as terms of the new financing were announced.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Examining Saturday's action solely in the light of market behavior it would seem that a selling climax was completed. However, the news from Europe has injected another doubt into the situation. In consideration of European crises and the shocks of the air mail decision, together with the coming arguments for and against strict regulation of the stock exchange, it will probably be wise to give the market a little time before coming to a decided opinion on the near-term trend.

Let us in the meantime set up a hypothetical pattern which the market normally might be estimated to follow and see how it works out over coming days. It is always helpful to have some guide posts in view Following a selling movement such as was witnessed on Saturday, stocks usually do one of two things: (1) They rally sharply and on the secondary reaction find support above the low prices of the climax day; or, (2) following a dead rally, and a day or two of hesitation, stocks decline and penetrate the climax lows for their secondary bottoms.

Considering the stocks to speculative movements in the recent news developments it would not be surprising if the second pattern above mentioned were to result in the current market. If the market seeks a secondary level lower than that of last Saturday I can see the possibility of the market thereafter remaining dull and quiet for two or three weeks before another spark sets off the next speculative thrust.

The factor which is one of the most important in market analysis is the time factor, and yet it is one of the most difficult to measure or calculate. The element of psychology enters into the time factor and about all that one has to go on in guessing time developments is a study of human reactions to news and the general sentiment of people concerning their outlook toward the market.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 13	Last Feb. 10
42	35	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	42	42	42	
98	89	7	Abraham & S pf	40	98½	98½	98½	98
11¾	6¾	..	Adams Express	6200	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞
27⅝	16	1	Adams Millis	4200	27½	27	27	27
11	7¾	..	Addressograph	1800	9¾	9¼	9¾	9½
7⅝	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
9⅝	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	600	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
106⅛	95½	3†	Air Reduction	1800	103	101½	103	103
3	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	1000	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2¾
23⅜	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6000	23	21⅞	22⅜	22¼
5¼	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	6200	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅝
14⅝	5⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1400	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	10⅛	9¾	9¾	9¼
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	10⅝	10¼	10½	210
157½	144	6	Allied Chem	1630	152½	150½	151	150¼
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	3400	21	20¼	20½	19⅞
20½	12⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	15⅜	15	15⅜	..
5¾	4	..	Amal Leather	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	500	48½	47½	48¼	48
36	34½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	30⅞	30⅜	30½	31⅜
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1000	20	20	20	19½
12⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1500	11⅜	11	11⅜	11
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	600	36	35½	36	34¾
104⅞	94½	4	Am Can	11200	105⅜	102⅞	104½	103
33½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	3300	31	30¾	31	29½
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	49½
30½	25	4	Am Coal	10	28	28	28	25
6½	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	200	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4¾
62½	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	4700	54	48¼	50	53½
10½	6	..	Am European	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
13⅝	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	7900	11⅝	11	11¼	11¼
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	27	27	27	26½
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
17½	9⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
21	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	20½	20¼	20⅜	20
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	1900	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8½
40⅜	30½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	39¼	38¾	39½	38¾
45	35¼	.6	Am Ice pf	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	..
11	6½	..	Am International	900	9⅜	9	9⅜	9¼
38¾	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	2100	35¾	34⅜	35½	34¼
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	400	68	67	67	67
9⅜	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8	7¾	7¾	8
8	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	7½	6	6	..
24¾	18	..	Am Metal	9100	27½	24⅝	26¾	24⅜
12¼	7¾	..	Am Power & Lt	7800	10⅝	10	10¼	10⅜
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	25⅝	25	25½	25½
26¼	12⅝	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	800	22	21⅝	21⅝	20½
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	11800	16	15½	15¾	15¾
27½	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	13200	25⅝	24⅝	25½	24¼
46¾	36	3	AmSafety Razor	300	45¾	45	45	..
6	3¼	..	Am Smelting	800	5⅞	5¾	5½	5⅝
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
48⅝	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	30200	49½	48¾	49	47⅞
106	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	500	101½	101	101	..
82	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	79½	79½	79½	..
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	4200	25½	24½	24½	24⅛
44¼	37	2½	Am Stores	100	43	43	43	43
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	56	56	56¼	55¼
110¼	103½	7	Am Sugar R pf	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	5700	120⅞	120	120½	120⅛
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	7½	7½	7½	7¼
20	7¾	..	Am T Fnd pf	20	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat Wks	8500	23⅝	22¾	22½	22⅝
34¼	14⅛	..	Am Woolen	3300	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	15
83⅜	61⅝	1.25	Am Wool pf	1700	77	75⅞	77	75
12¾	7½	..	Am Writ P ct	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	80	11	11	11	12
8½	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S		7¾	7½	7⅝	7
17⅜	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	10900	16⅞	16	16¾	15⅝
24⅜	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20¾
8⅝	7⅛	..	Andes Copper	100	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	..
31⅞	27½	1	Archer Daniels	200	29	29	29	29
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	85½	85½	85½	84½
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	6500	5⅝	5¼	5½	5⅜
3¼	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	3600	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
57⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1300	58¾	58	58½	57¾
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	600	7⅝	7¼	7½	7¼
7½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	20	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	6½
3¼	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	2200	17¼	16½	17¼	16⅝
73¾	56	..	Atchison T&SF	5800	69½	67⅜	68¾	68
81½	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	400	82	81⅜	82	81
53¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	51¼	49	50½	49
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	6500	33⅜	32¼	32⅜	32½
45½	34¼	..	Atlas Powder	400	42¾	41	42¾	41
93	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	92	92	92	90¾
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	10	10	10	..
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	5600	53½	52¼	53½	52¼
11¼	7	..	Austin Nichols	1200	11½	11	11¼	10⅜
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	56400	6½	5¾	6½	6½

—B—

16	4	..	Baldwin Loco	13400	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	13½
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	48	48	48	..
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	10500	32½	31½	32½	31⅝
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	33¾
94	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	40	93	93	93	92
46⅛	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
6½	5	..	Barker Bros	260	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
33	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	100	27	27	27	27
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	6500	9½	8⅞	9¼	9
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	700	15	14⅜	15	14½
62½	61¾	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
12¾	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	2900	13⅜	12½	12¾	11¾
105½	95½	5.80	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	106½	106	106½	105¾
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial In Loan	600	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
23⅞	16½	..	Bendix Aviation	14500	20⅜	19½	20	19⅜
32	26½	..	Best & Co	500	30¼	30	30	29
49¼	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	12600	46¾	45⅜	45⅞	44¼
81⅜	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	900	76¾	75½	76	76
40	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	50	37½	37½	37½	37½
16¼	10⅜	..	Blaw-Knox	800	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
51	50	..	Blumenthal pf	200	50	49¼	49¼	..
68¾	55	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2900	63⅝	62	63	61
27½	19⅞	1.00†	Borden	5600	25	24½	25	24⅞
26⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	5200	26	25¼	25⅞	25
19½	18½	..	Boston & Maine	200	17¾	17	17¼	..
3	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
18¼	12	.2†b	Briggs Mfg	6900	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	16
20½	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
36¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	2900	33¾	32	32¼	32⅛
80½	61	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	78	78	78	79
60⅞	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	200	58½	58¾	58½	8
9⅜	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	8	7⅞	8	8
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	2800	6½	6	6½	6
5⅞	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1500	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
10⅝	7¾	..	Bullard	1600	13½	12½	12⅝	12⅜
14	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	11	11	11	..
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	3500	18⅜	17¼	18⅛	17½
3⅞	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	300	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
5⅜	3½	..	Bush Term deb	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
11	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts.	10	10½	10½	10½	..
2⅞	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers A pf	600	30⅞	29¼	30	29⅛
62	47¼	..	Byers pf	100	62½	62½	62½	..

—C—

27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	500	24½	24	24½	23¾
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14¾	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	2500	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	2900	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	5½
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	600	26	26	26	25⅞
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	5200	16¾	16½	16⅝	16⅜
32½	26⅛	1¶	Cannon Mills	700	30⅜	30	30⅞	31
86¾	65½	..	Case Threesh	4500	80½	78¾	79½	78¼
32¼	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3800	29⅝	28½	28½	28¾
2⅝	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
3⅞	2¼	..	Celotex Co	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
10	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
32½	28	1½	Central Aguirre	300	31½	31½	31½	31
12	7¾	..	Ctntury Ribbon	400	11⅝	11	11⅜	11
38	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	14300	39	37¾	37¾	37½
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	600	5⅜	5½	5½	5¼
41	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	500	41¾	41¼	41½	42
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4300	44½	43¾	44¼	43¾
4¾	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	400	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	4¾
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
11¼	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅛
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	3500	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
13¼	6⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	8100	11⅜	10½	11⅜	11
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	16200	13⅜	12¾	13	12⅝
25¾	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	800	23½	22	22½	22
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	20	20	20	20¼
6¼	2⅝	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	12...	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	..
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	7½	..	..	..
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	1100	28¼	26¾	28¼	26½
10½	6	..	Childs Company	400	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
59¾	49⅞	2	Chrysler	52800	57	54⅝	56	53¾
24¾	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	22½	20½	22½	21
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	76½	75¼	76½	76
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	1000	1	¾	⅞	1⅛
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	1800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
5	3	..	City Stores A vtc	300	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4¾
14	8¾	.25b	Clark Equipment	10	13	13	13	..
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	200	36	36	36	36½
14¾	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2340	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13⅜
28	18	..	Collins & Aikman	3400	26¼	25½	25½	25½
91½	79	7	Collins & A pf	60	92	91½	92	..
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅝
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	50	35	35	35	34
19¼	11⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	19300	17½	16⅝	17	16⅞
74	52	6	Columbia G pf A	400	70	69¾	70	..
65½	41	.6	Columbia G pf B	20	64	64	64	64
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	25	25	25	24⅝
70⅝	58	2	Columbian Carb	1700	68½	67½	67¾	66½
26⅝	18¾	..	Comm Credit	4200	26½	25½	25⅞	25¼
28	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	150	26	25¾	26	25¾
97	91½	6½	Comm Cred 6pf	40	97	97	97	..
27	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	27	26	27	..
51½	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3200	49⅝	49½	49⅝	48⅝
101½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	100	100	100	..
36¾	29⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	20800	31⅜	29¼	29¼	30⅜
3¾	1¾	..	Commth & So	30500	4¼	3	3	3
44⅞	21½	.6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1400	41	40	40	39½
30½	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	4600	29¾	28¾	29½	28⅞
5½	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	700	5¼	4¾	5	5
16½	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	3000	16⅝	16½	16⅞	16
47⅞	35⅜	3	Consol Gas	8100	44¾	43⅝	44	44½
92½	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	91	91	91	91
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	3⅜	3¾	3¾	3⅝
14¼	9¾	..	Consol Oil	46800	14¼	13¼	14	13¾
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	6	5½	6	5½
21⅜	7⅜	..	Consol Textile	7200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8⅝	6¼	..	Container A	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
3½	2⅜	..	Container B	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	1800	12⅜	12¼	12½	12½
2⅝	1	..	Cont Baking B	2500	2½	2	2	2⅛
81	75	2½	Cont Can	2800	79¾	77¾	79⅝	78
11⅜	7¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	10	10	10	10
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	2300	31	30½	30½	30⅞
2½	1⅜	..	Cont Motors	2800	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	8300	19⅝	18½	19	18⅜
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	2300	76½	75	75½	75¼
140	135	7	Corn Prod pf	20	138½	138½	138½	137½
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	4300	8	7½	7¾	7¾
35	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	1500	33	32½	32½	32½
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	32	32	32	31¾
38⅝	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	38½	38¼	38¼	38½
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	100	5½	5½	5¼	5
31¼	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	600	29½	28	29¼	28½
3⅞	1	..	Cuba Co	1500	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅝
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	4500	8¾	8⅝	8⅞	8¾
50½	38	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	49	48	48¾	48
21⅝	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	800	19⅞	18½	18½	18½
62¼	43½	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
5⅝	3½	..	Curtiss-Wright	36800	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
10¾	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	14300	9	8⅝	9	9
84	83½	7	Cushman 7%	10	84	84	84	..

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34¼	26½	..	Deere & Co	3200	31½	30¼	31	30
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	1200	68¼	67	67	67
33¾	22¼	..	Del Lack & W	6200	31¼	29¾	30	29⅝
11⅞	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	1400	10	9⅝	10	9¼
15½	10½	..	Detroit & Mack pf	10	14	14	14	..
31⅝	29	..	Devoe & Ray A	300	45	43	43	45
100	100	1¼	Devoe & Ray 1pf	20	100	100	100	..
28½	25¼	1	Diamond Match	400	26	25⅞	26	25¾
36½	32	1.25†	Dome Mines	2400	35½	34½	34⅝	34½
22¼	19¼	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	19½	19½	19½	19
24½	14½	.75	Douglas A	30600	23⅜	21⅝	23	22½
11½	7½	..	Dresser	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
103½	90⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	7400	101¾	99	99½	99½
119¾	118	6	du Pont deb	300	117	117	117	..
102	100	8	Duplan Silk pf	20	102	102	102	..

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9⅞	65⅝	..	Eastern Rol Mill	900	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8
92½	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1500	86½	86¼	86½	86¾
128	123	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	128	128	128	..
20¼	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	5400	19⅜	19	19¼	17½
13½	11⅜	..	Eitingon Schild N	300	13	13	13	12¾
20¾	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	10500	25⅞	25¾	26½	25
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	4600	6¼	6	6	5⅞
6½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1700	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7900	8¼	7⅞	8	8
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	17½	17	17	16½
10¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	16¼	15½	15½	16
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	49	48	48	48
1½	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
61¼	51¾	3	Endicott Johnson	400	59	59	59	..
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	700	7	6¼	7	7
23½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	20	20	20	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	300	20½	20½	20½	20½
10⅜	8½	1	Equitable Off Bld	800	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9½
24⅛	13½	..	Erie RR	2400	22⅞	22	22	22¼
27⅜	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	900	25½	24	25½	24
73¼	7½	..	Eureka Vacuum	700	11⅜	11	11¾	10⅜
16⅞	9	..	Evans Products	2200	16⅝	16	16¼	15⅞
16⅛	9	..	Evans Products	2200	16⅝	16	16¼	16⅛

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13⅜	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	11¾
59	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	59	59	59	..
101½	88	..	Fed Min & Sm	200	105½	104	105½	..
8⅜	6⅝	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
29½	22⅜	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	800	29½	29	29½	29
34½	22¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	30	30	30	30¼
24⅜	18	.40	Firestone T & R	2100	23⅜	22½	23	22⅜
21½	14¾	2½	First Nat Stores	800	20	58	58½	59
21½	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	1000	20⅜	19¾	20¼	19⅝
27½	19⅜	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	1200

Financial: News and Comment

Treasury to Have Five Billion Cash After Note Issue

Big Oversubscription of $800,000,000 New Issue Looked For

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — A world's record, unlikely to be soon equaled anywhere, is being hung up as the Treasury anticipates having over $5,000,000,000 in ready cash in its hands with flotation of the newly announced recovery issue of $800,000,000-plus in securities.

No government before, in peace or war, it is believed, ever had a ready cash surplus of $5,000,000,000. Only during printing-press inflation, in some European countries, when money had lost most of its purchasing power, were such totals approached. Moreover, the total gold reserves of the Treasury are already at $7,058,309,984.90, which is a gain of $40,000,000 over Feb. 1 when the nation's gold was impounded, and sets another record high. When proceeds of the new $800,000,000 issue come in, these gold reserves will also mount to unexampled figures.

To Keep Profit Separate

Let the ever-weary taxpayer, therefore — Washington says — find consolation in the fact that the recovery fund is to be full and running over. Without money having lost any appreciable amount of its purchasing power, the Treasury is loaded up with funds capable of over-balancing to some degree the recession of private credit. Taxpayers will probably not do so, but they have the opportunity of pointing to the $5,000,000,000 in spare cash which resides in the Treasury vaults, and saying, "Boy! That's mine."

In any event it is a staggering total, whose use can be confidently discussed only by the statisticians, economists and federal officials.

The new $800,000,000 loan for recovery, which it is intimated may be allowed to swell if oversubscriptions run as heavily as they did last month, is for the purpose of filling out the general fund when the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund is actually segregated.

Only a portion of the $5,000,000,000 will be used in ordinary financial operations. The $2,806,817,226 "profit" from reduction of the gold content of the dollar is not to enter into regular dealings. But there is no reason why the $806,817,226 portion cannot be used, and with today's note sale that will leave well over $2,000,000,000 for recovery and regular expenditures. In addition, the Government was expected to borrow $4,000,000,000 more for recovery before July 1, and a like amount for refinancing maturing securities.

Shows Greater Confidence

The two series announced for issuing Feb. 19 will be for 22 months and three years, respectively, considerably longer than the earlier issue. The shorter will bear interest at 2½ per cent, and the second at 3 per cent. The conditions are held to conform to market requirements, and the longer term of issue a recognition of greater confidence.

The operations will raise the public debt to about $26,000,000,000 or within half a billion of the all-time peak on Aug. 31, 1919. Shortly, however, this will be exceeded by new borrowings, until a high of $29,000,000,000 is reached at the end of this fisca lyear, June 30, 1934, and $32,000,000,000 by June 30, 1935.

The Government, rather than private banks, is thus financing recovery. Its credit is still the best in the land, and it alone can obtain ample funds. The extent to which today's announced issue is oversubscribed will be a gauge of confidence enhanced by stabilization moves, despite the blow to financial speculators and the market in general given by the Fletcher bill. The Administration counts on even more subscription than the five-times-over total on the $1,000,000,000 issue of Jan. 24.

Oil Production Above Allowable Output

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 13 (AP)—A general upward swing as the new month got well under way increased United States crude oil production 167,515 barrels in daily average last week, the Oil & Gas Journal says, making daily output 2,342,778 barrels. Federal allowable is only 2,183,000 barrels.

Oklahoma was far above its allotted 446,600 barrels as output increased from 383,395 to 504,940 barrels a day.

Texas, with a federal allowable of 884,000 barrels, produced 953,435 barrels daily, an increase from the previous week's average of 939,680.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Mar. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Mar. 10

French Gold Standard Depends On U. S.-British Exchange Pact

Institute Analysis Says France Expects Such Agreement, Otherwise May Have to Restrict Gold Exports—Dollar Appreciation Likely Result

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—France's ability to stay on an absolute gold standard without placing restrictions on the free exportation of gold depends on whether the United States and Great Britain reach a friendly exchange agreement in order to avoid an unprofitable financial war between the two countries. The view is taken by the Alexander Hamilton Institute in an analysis of the position of the French franc that the French expect such an agreement.

The stabilization fund of the United States will endeavor to escape possible losses by converting its foreign exchange into gold, the analysis says. However, the only large volume of gold available for export at the present time is the monetary stock of gold in the Bank of France which toward the end of January amounted to 77,054,000,000 francs.

"It appears," the institute says, "that if the stabilization fund is to avoid exchange risks it will have to sell pounds sterling, acquire French francs and convert the French francs into gold. If this should take place it is obvious that the Bank of France will be subjected to a serious drain on its gold reserves. As a matter of fact, the French central bank has been losing gold for some time and its gold holdings are now about 5,250,000,000 francs less than on Sept. 1, 1933."

Discussing the possible steps the Bank of France may take in order to protect its monetary stock of gold, the institute says:

May Abandon Gold

"A number of people are of the opinion that France, already suffering greatly from the depreciation of other currencies and deeply involved in political and financial difficulties, will abandon the gold standard and let the franc fluctuate. This matter is not without relation to the disturbances now occurring. If these disturbances have their root in the continuing spiral of deflation which presses on wages and promotes social unrest, the choice lies between social stability with an abandonment of gold and social unrest with adherences to gold. On the other hand, France has only recently been through a period of disastrous inflation and the French franc has already been devalued to 20 per cent of its pre-war gold parity. In view of the widespread popular fear of a repetition of this experience and of the fact that a large part of the population of France holds government bonds, it is feared that a further devaluation would cause such great resentment among the French people that no government adopting such a policy could remain in power.

"Although it is certain that the French statesmen and monetary authorities will do everything within their power to maintain the stability of the franc, the possibility is not excluded that the Bank of France may adopt measures to protect its monetary stock of gold. The only weapon at the disposal of the Bank of France is the placing of restrictions on the exportation of gold. While such restrictions would mean the technical abandonment of the gold standard, they would enable the Bank of France to protect its gold reserves without necessarily affecting the stability of the franc in the international markets. The amount of foreign funds in France at the present time is rather limited and it is felt that with a little support, possibly in coöperation with England, the French franc could be maintained at its present parity.

Dollar May Appreciate

"Whether or not such a drastic step will be taken by the Bank of France depends primarily upon the activities of the equalization funds of Great Britain and the stabilization fund of the United States in the Paris market. If an agreement is concluded between these two funds, then it is likely that the dollar can be maintained at its present level without causing much loss of gold by the Bank of France. If, on the other hand, the two funds should be unable to agree and a financial war between Great Britain and the United States should ensue, it is almost certain that it would be fought for the gold held by the Bank of France and that the latter in order to protect itself would be forced to establish an embargo on the exportation of gold. Once this takes place, the stabilization fund of the United States, in order to maintain the dollar at its new parity, would be forced to assume the risk of acquiring and holding a huge amount of foreign exchange. If the stabilization fund is unwilling to take the risk, it would be impossible for it to maintain the new parity of the dollar in the international markets, and the dollar would undoubtedly appreciate."

The institute observes that while French banking authorities do not fear increased trade competition on the part of the United States resulting from the depreciation of the dollar, they do fear a loss of gold which in turn may cause French nationals to lose confidence in their own currency.

"The French, however, expect that a friendly agreement will be reached between the United States and Great Britain in order to avoid an unprofitable financial war between the two countries and in order to avoid forcing France to place restrictions on the free exportation of gold," the institute concludes.

North Carolina Crop Values Rise Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13—North Carolina crop values took a jump of $88,428,000 in 1933 over the $104,167,000 total of the preceding year and sent this State back up to fourth place, it was announced here by Commissioner of Agriculture William A. Graham, following receipt of the official figures from the statistical division of the State Department of Agriculture.

From 1919 to 1921 North Carolina ranked fourth and fifth, but later slipped backward. In 1931 it was ninth in the value of crops and in 1932 sixth. The total value of all 1933 crops was $192,595,000.

Texas led all states, with $353,378,000, and California was second, with values aggregating $277,077,000, while Iowa, with $214,492,000, was third. Then came North Carolina, fourth, followed by Illinois, reporting a total of $158,563,000.

Wants RFC Money For Closed Banks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—A bill authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase the remaining assets of closed national banks from receivers to enable full and final payment to depositors was introduced in the House by Representative McLeod (R.), Michigan.

The Reconstruction Corporation would be authorized to liquidate the assets so purchased over a 10-year period. The interest rate would be 4 per cent.

Mr. McLeod estimated $200,000,000 would be needed to make full payment to depositors in two closed Detroit banks alone, and that these payments would constitute approximately 40 per cent of the amount needed for all national banks.

U. S. Is Receiving More Sugar From Puerto Rico

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Raw sugar shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States totaled 59,815 short tons from Jan. 1 to Feb. 10, an increase of 15.7 per cent when compared with 51,706 shipped during a similar period last year, according to a report from the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc. Refined shipments were practically doubled, totaling 21,156 tons this year against 10,750 last year, a gain of 99.6 per cent.

Shipments of raw and refined together for the week of Feb. 10 amounted to 28,405 tons against 11,428 in the same week of 1933.

The 821,000-ton quota suggested for Puerto Rico in the President's message compares with 823,000 tons estimated as available for continental United States after deducting estimated local consumption, this year.

Greater Activity In Western Bank Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13—Indicative of the quickening pace of business, commercial money of western banks in the initial weeks of 1934 has shown a decided increase in use in trade compared with the first six weeks last year, the Bank of America comments in its weekly report on business.

At the same time demand deposits of reporting member banks in the 12th Reserve District show an 8 per cent increase over last year. As compared with January, 1933, when the hoarding of money exercised a strong influence on business and banking, 27 cities report an increase of 11.7 per cent in bank debits.

An estimated increase of $5,000,000 in the dividend disbursements of coast corporations in December and January over corresponding period a year ago is noted as a factor in deposits. Listed as major influences upon deposits are the operations of general business and the wages arising out of CWA and PWA funds.

Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco, discloses that 99.3 per cent of the bank deposits of the 12th Reserve District are now available, the most favorable percentage among all the reserve districts.

New York City Bank Stocks Slightly Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The New York City bank stock market registered a small decline during the last week, the aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, according to records compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, amounting to $1,511,866,000 as of the close on Feb. 9, compared with $1,542,193,000 on Feb. 2, a decrease of $30,326,000, or 1.96 per cent.

The current average yield of the 16 stocks of 5.29 per cent compares with a yield of 5.19 per cent reported on Feb. 2. The current market value of the 16 stocks is now 1.27 times their known book value, compared with 1.29 on Feb. 2. Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 11.5 times their known earnings, compared with 11.7 times for the previous week.

Canada Buys 2,612,049 Ounces Gold in Year

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Dominion Government purchased 2,612,049 ounces of fine gold during the last 12 months, the House of Commons was told.

For this it paid $71,913,624, which represented the proceeds received upon actual sale of the gold in world markets, less all costs incidental to the refining and marketing of the gold.

The Dominion also purchased 341,711 ounces of fine silver, for which it paid $114,389.

Large Shipments Of Raw Silk To Land Here Soon

More Than $6,000,000 Worth Coming From Japan This Month

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Busy little silk worms, which some day may have a working "code" of their own, have spun so industriously that large shipments of raw silk will arrive in Pacific coast ports this month.

Although the silk industry is struggling to retain its former prosperity, authorities today generally agreed that shipments would exceed those of last February, with some 28 carriers arriving from Japan.

The ships will bring an estimated 25,000 bales of raw silk, valued at more than $6,000,000, compared with 18,828 bales in the like month of 1933. Upon arrival the silk will be transported as rapidly as possible to the eastern United States to take advantage of the fluctuating market.

In boom days, silk soared to an all time high price of $2500 a bale. Now it sells for around $250 a bale, weighing about 133 pounds.

Hisa K. Watanabe, general secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce here, said the Japanese Government was considering a "code" for the silk industry, which would cut down the output in an effort to boost prices.

"The silk is produced by farmers as a by-product," Mr. Watanabe explained. "The wives and daughters care for the worms in their leisure time. And in an effort to raise the price on raw silk, the Japanese Government is considering plans to curtail the silk worm output."

Some 2500 years ago the Empress Si-Ling Chi, child wife of the Emperor Kuang-ti, who ruled the celestial empire in 640 B. C., observed three silver caterpillars on the branches of a mulberry tree, devouring the leaves.

Fascinated the Empress watched the worms and saw a semifluid substance issuing from their sides. Within a few days the worms became covered with a soft, downy substance which they wove from the viscous matter. The Empress attempted to unravel the gossamer web but failed. Then she soaked a cocoon in warm water and was able to unravel great lengths of the silk. She experimented, and one day presented the Emperor a ceremonial garment of silk, the first made in history.

The Chinese closely guarded the secret of silk manufacture for many centuries. Now Japan produces considerable more than half the world's silk, and the United States is her best customer.

Oil Interests In California Forming Trade Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13—Independent oil interests here, meeting at the Biltmore Hotel, have appointed a temporary committee charged with the responsibility of organizing a trade association to represent the California petroleum industry.

It is anticipated locally that the proposed organization will receive support from the "majors," or large oil companies as well as from "independents." This assurance has not been made public, but since the association's wish is to represent the entire business, it could not very well succeed otherwise.

Briefly, there are two purposes of organization: first, to stabilize price structures for petroleum and petroleum products; second, to form a central group for improving the conditions of trade. The second objective in reality has two phases. One is to represent the oil interests on such noncontroversial questions as taxes and legislation. The other is to foster coöperative efforts for improving conditions within the industry.

Total of 186 Banks Opened in January

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—During January of this year a total of 186 banks were reported by the American Banker as opening or reopening on an unrestricted basis throughout the United States. Of these, 69 were National banks and 117 were state chartered institutions.

The bank organ says that the pace of reopenings is increasing and it is held to be likely that during 1934 a large proportion of the 3563 institutions closed in March, 1933, which remained unopened at the year end will be replaced with open national or state banks. The report reveals that 1045 such reopenings took place during the last nine months of 1933.

Guardian Life Reports $2,759,430 Assets Gain

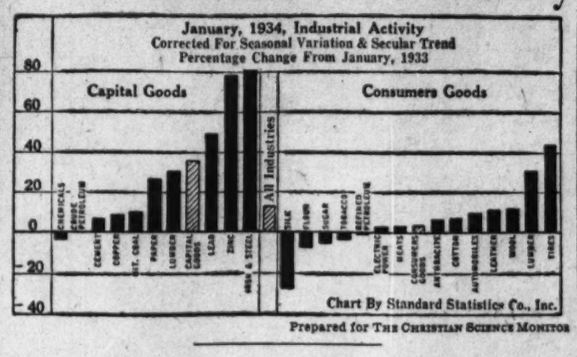
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—An increase in assets from $95,505,469 to $98,264,899 during 1933 is shown by the Guardian Life Insurance Company of America in its seventy-fourth annual statement.

After setting aside dividends to policyholders for 1934 on the same scale as last year, the company added $500,000 to a special reserve for contingencies, bringing the total for that account up to $1,500,000, and increased its general surplus by $274,603 to $5,483,936.

New paid business of the company in 1933 showed a decrease of 18 per cent from the preceding year. The total insurance in force on December 30, 1933 amounted to $460,381,632.

Gain in Capital Goods Industries Noteworthy



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Concentration of Recent Government Efforts in Looking to Stimulation of Heavier Trades Also Important Influence

THE accompanying chart has been made after correction for both seasonal and long-term growth.

The greater breadth of recovery in the capital goods industries is due both to the extremely low levels to which these lines previously receded and the concentration of recent Government efforts in stimulating the heavier trades in which the preponderant proportion of workers is employed.

This latter factor is of particular weight in the present decidedly favorable trends of such lines as iron and steel and building materials.

Position of Wool Trade Throughout World Improving

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The world's wool industry is gaining a strong position, according to a recent issue of the Imperial Economic Committee's Wool Intelligence Notes.

The production of the world excluding Russia in the 1933-34 season is estimated at 3,410,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 180,000,000 pounds as compared with last season, the report states. It is predicted that the production in the current season in Australia and South Africa, the two chief exporting countries of merino wool, will be reduced by 175,000,000 pounds as compared with last season, and this smaller production coupled with the level of shipments to date indicates that surplus supplies in producing areas are much smaller. In addition there is a bigger demand for wool.

The British section of the industry is held to show a promising improvement. Unemployment in the woolen and worsted trades of Great Britain in December last stood at 9.1 per cent as compared with 19 per cent a year earlier, according to the report.

The exports from the United Kingdom of tops were 10 per cent greater in 1933 than in 1932, while the exports of yarn and tissues increased by 14 per cent.

The British Empire is shown to have provided about one-half of the world's wool in 1931 and 1932, but an appreciable decline in this share in 1933 is anticipated as a result of the heavy drop in production in Australia and South Africa.

Record Payments For Insurance Company

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company paid to life policyholders and beneficiaries during 1933 a total of $24,730,092, the largest amount for any year of its history, Mr. Robert W. Huntington, president, reported to policyholders.

Total income of the company for the year was $39,518,935, an increase of $626,742. The company met all obligations out of current cash income and had a balance available for investment of $5,542,894, Mr. Huntington said.

The actual amount of new business written by the Connecticut General in 1933 was $98,436,661, of which amount $35,036,558 was group insurance. The number of new policies increased from 14,653 to 15,858.

FCA Loans on Farm Mortgages $384,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration reports that $384,000,000 had been lent on farm mortgages since May 1, 1933. This was an average of $125,000 for each of the 3072 counties of the country.

Approximately $138,240,000 of the loans were made from the Land Bank commissioner's funds and $45,760,000 from Land Bank funds, the Administration said. Old indebtedness took $340,377,600 of the total, being used to pay off mortgages on the borrowers' farms, personal notes, charge accounts, taxes, doctors' fees and other debts accumulated during the past few years, the report said.

Atlas Corporation

Dividend No. 18 on Preference Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75¢ per share for the quarter ending March 1, 1934, has been declared on the $3 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable March 1, 1934, to holders of such stock of record at the close of business on February 20, 1934.

WALTER A. PETERSON, *Treasurer.*

February 8, 1934.

East Cambridge Savings Bank

Over 79 Years a Mutual Savings Bank

at 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.

One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station

INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 15

Guardian National Of Detroit To Pay Depositors In Full

DETROIT, Feb. 13 (AP)—Within one day of the anniversary of Michigan's momentous bank holiday, official notice was issued today that 136,000 depositors with $1000 or less in the Guardian National Bank of Commerce when it closed will be paid in full through a plan believed to be unique in banking history.

It was just one year ago tomorrow that Gov. William A. Comstock signed a proclamation, at the request of the State's major banking associations, ordering all bank functions suspended for eight days. Before that period had elapsed, the bank holiday movement had spread to other states, to be climaxed on March 4 by a presidential proclamation closing all banks in the country.

Today's announcement told of completion of arrangements whereby 200 larger depositors in the Guardian National waive their claims to any share in an 8 per cent pay-off financed by a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan, to make it possible for smaller depositors to get all of their money. All depositors already have shared in pro rata payments totaling 60 per cent. The new pay-off, the announcement said, will begin about Feb. 23.

This payment will amount to about $8,000,000.

Nonferrous Metal Prices Again Rise Into Higher Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Among the nonferrous metals, price advances have been more numerous than declines. Tin improved over a cent a pound during the week of Feb. 10, due to rising sterling exchange. The price of silver rose 30 points on the commodity exchange, equivalent to ¼ to ⅜ cent an ounce. The price of zinc increased $1 a ton, while zinc ore advanced $2. Copper and lead prices were unchanged, with the undertone of the metals firm.

Sentiment in copper turned weak when the copper code again struck a snag. These difficulties in securing agreement slowed down buying, both here and abroad. Supplies of copper in Europe are said to be low.

The advance in slab zinc brought the price to 4.40 cent a pound, East St. Louis, compared with 4.25 cent at the close of last month. The ore price in the Tri State district is now $28, compared with $25 three weeks ago. A further rise in the ore price is expected shortly.

American Dollar Closes at $5.03½ To English Pound

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Movements on the foreign exchange market were restricted again today with the dollar steady near the overnight level of $5.04 to the pound and closing slightly firmer at $5.03⅛.

The usual offerings of dollars in connection with gold buying were well absorbed for trade purchases.

The French franc, with other gold currencies, was well supported, the franc closing at 77.25 compared with yesterday's 77.38 to the pound.

The price of gold declined 3 pence to 136 shillings, 11 pence ($34.52) a fine ounce, at which price the £795,000 worth available was sold for export to the United States.

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—The United States dollar lost one centime on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.35 francs (6.51 cents to the franc) as compared with yesterday's closing of 15.36 francs. It opened today at 15.30 francs (6.53 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.525 marks (39.60 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with 2.535 marks (39.40 cents to the mark) yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—United States gold stocks today stood at $7,058,309,984.

This figure for the close of business Feb. 10 represented a $40,000,000 increase since Feb. 1, the first day the gold supply was listed in terms of the revalued dollar.

The Feb. 10 total was a $14,000,000 increase over Feb. 9 and was accompanied by a further gain in the dollar profit on the gold stock from $2,806,817,226 to $2,806,937,331.

At its new value of $35 an ounce, the Government holds more than 200,000,000 ounces of gold.

Dividend Payments Are Climbing From Depression Nadir

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—While dividend disbursements paid annually to common stockholders had recovered about $81,000,000, to $1,039,000,000 as of the first of this month from the depression low point of June, 1932, when the total stood at $958,000,000, it is still far below the peak annual rate of $2,685,000,000 representing payments by 600 companies as of March 31, 1930, says Moody's Investors Service in a statement issued today.

"The depression caused a reduction of $1,727,000,000, or 64.3 per cent, in the annual rate of payment" says Moody's, "and only $81,000,000, or 4.7 per cent of this loss in income has been restored, or, if the bottom figure of $958,000,000 is taken as a base the recovery represents only an 8.5 per cent increase.

"The most important items entering into the $81,000,000 increase were gains of $25,000,000 in common dividends of automobile and automobile accessory companies, $15,000,000 for oils, $10,000,000 for chemicals, $8,000,000 for retail stores and $7,000,000 for railroads and a decrease of $17,000,000 for utilities."

The statement draws attention to the fact that the principal reason for the very moderate size of the increase is that most of the changes have been announced by relatively small companies. It adds that an increase of only 25 cents in the per share rate of a single company like General Motors, with 43,500,000 common shares outstanding, has more effect on total disbursements than the combined result of a $1 a share increase in the rates of 100 companies, each with only 100,000 shares outstanding.

Asserts Gold Drain On Bank of France Halted

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—The steady gold drain on the Bank of France in recent weeks has been halted, Finance Minister Germain Martin told the Cabinet.

Demands for the payment of Treasury bonds are falling off, he said, especially since the formation of Gaston Doumergue's Cabinet last week.

This indicated, the Minister added, that uncertainty resulting from disorders was subsiding and that confidence was returning.

Buying of Cotton Cloth Continues At a Brisk Rate

Plants Sold Out Until April—Buyers Repeat —Prices Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 13—Buying of cotton gray goods continued brisk throughout last week. Many buyers came in early and placed orders sufficient, as they thought, to supply their needs, only to find, on receipt of large orders for finished goods, that they had to order more gray goods.

Salesmen, recently in from trips through the South and West, report they never saw such activity in little country stores throughout their territories. Customers had bought out all available stock, and many local merchants had locked up their shops and gone to the nearest wholesale center to buy a new stock of goods.

Plants Sold Out

Wholesalers and converters frequently find their own stocks depleted and come back time after time for more goods. Many of the large finishing plants have their capacity sold ahead into April. Many converters have been compelled to decline orders through their inability to guarantee the desired date of delivery.

Many buyers who have placed orders for goods to be delivered in March and April, being anxious to get some quick goods to make sample apparel were offering premiums as high as three cents a yard for quick deliveries. Many who usually place their orders for the spring and summer season in March and April are ordering now for fear they cannot get proper deliveries if they wait.

Recent events in Washington foreshadow rising prices for raw cotton, and that in turn means still higher prices for cotton fabrics. Mill agents point out that last August when the processor tax was first imposed spot cotton sold at 10.40 cents and the 4.00-yard 80 squares at 10c a yard. Now spot cotton is about 12.2 cents and the 4.00-yard 80 squares about 9¾ cents a yard, showing that cloth prices have not gone up as fast as raw cotton.

See More Taxes

Reports indicate the probable passage of the bill to tax cotton in excess of 9,000,000 bales for the coming season. If this becomes a law higher prices for cotton are inevitable and much anxiety is expressed that buyers will not respond. Mills are therefore reluctant to accept orders for delivery too far ahead. They are also subject to the threat of a still shorter work week which is being agitated in Washington. Mills claim they cannot pass on to the consumer any higher costs, and if they have to pay as much as now for a shorter week it will cancel all chance of profits.

In the print cloth division sales of print cloths, broadcloths, and sheetings exceeded production. The volume of print cloth sales is estimated to have exceeded 50,000,000 yards. Prices increased on nearly half of the print numbers and practically all of the sheeting constructions. Broadcloths were firm, the only increases being the 80x56s and the 80x60s, which latter sold at 7⅞ cents.

In the fine and fancy good division the demand was broad and varied, with very little disposition to quibble over prices if the mills would give the deliveries desired. It was in this class of goods that premiums as high as 3 cents a yard were paid for spot deliveries.

Lawns have continued to strengthen this week. Dimities sold well on the basis of 9 cents for 96x68s and 9¾-10c for the 114x64s. Regular organdies moved at 7½c-¾c for the 39-inch 11.00-yard 68x56s.

Carded piques have been unusually strong and have moved in larger quantities than has been known in several years. Combed piques have also been moved well, and prices are firmly established at 22-22½c for the 176x100s. Voiles have sold better than for several months past.

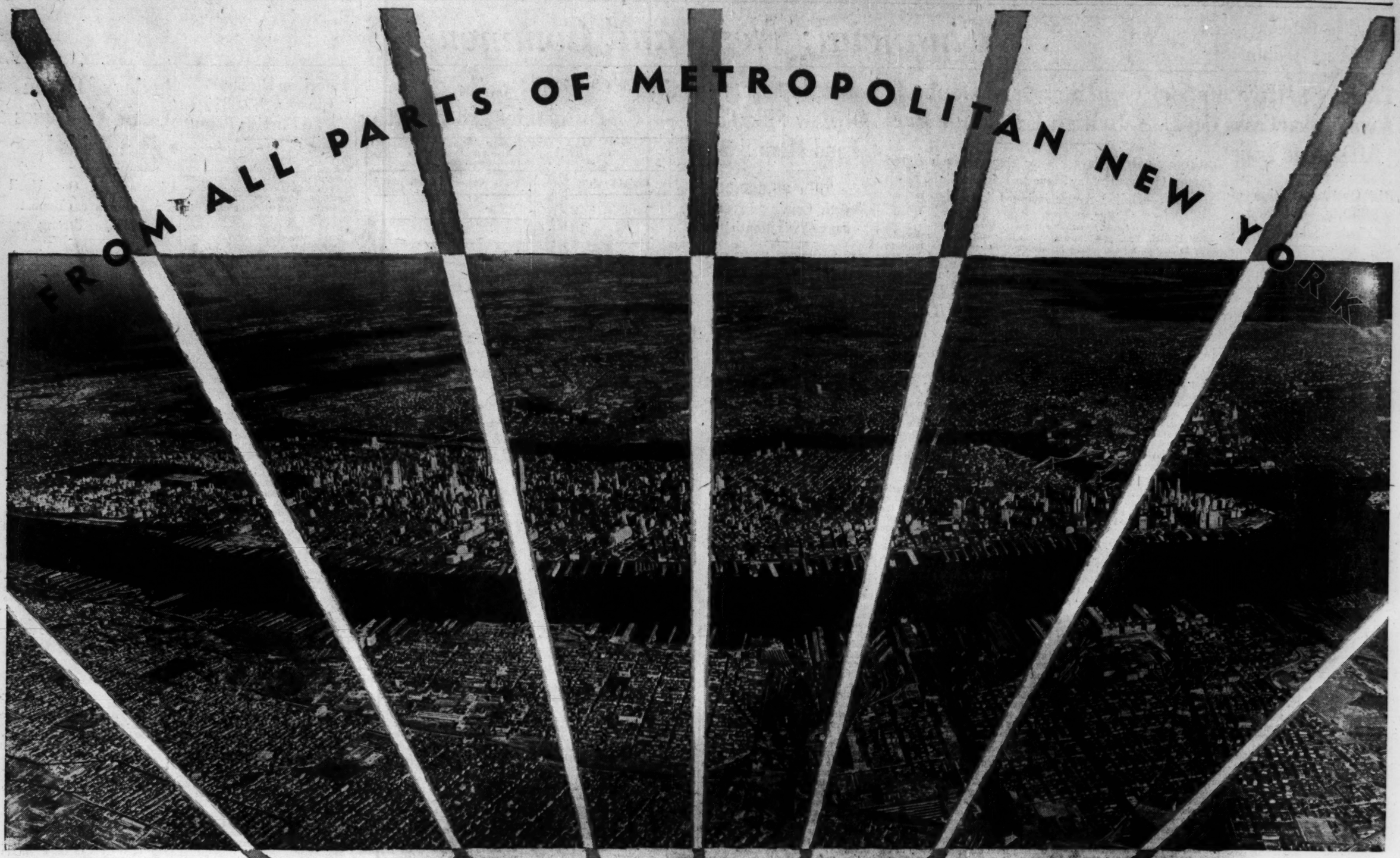
Fancy constructions of a wide variety moved at top prices of the current market.

Safeguards for Your Estate

1. Sound Investment Policies.
2. Co-operation by experienced Trust Officers.
3. Constant Supervision.

The
SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and Hotel Statler Building

GIVE—Emergency Campaign 1934



THE SUN BRINGS CUSTOMERS TO

MACY'S • ALTMAN'S • WANAMAKER'S • GIMBELS

ARNOLD CONSTABLE • McCREERY'S • LORD & TAYLOR

BLOOMINGDALE'S • STERN'S • FRANKLIN SIMON

BEST'S • SAKS-34TH STREET • OPPENHEIM COLLINS

ABRAHAM & STRAUS • BONWIT TELLER • SAKS FIFTH AVE.

RUSSEKS • FREDERICK LOESER

These well-known department stores and specialty shops are among the largest users of advertising space in New York. All of them advertise extensively in The Sun to display their merchandise to the people of metropolitan New York. And to all of them The Sun brings customers from all parts of the city and the surrounding suburbs.

Individually most of these stores place more advertising in The Sun than in any other newspaper. Collectively they use far more space in The Sun, which is published six days a week, than in any other New York newspaper, including those that have seven issues a week. In 1933 they used 6,453,937 lines of advertising in The Sun, which was 30 per cent more than the space they used in the second newspaper. In volume of Department Store Advertising The Sun has for years led all newspapers . . . not only in New York but in the entire country.

The opinions of these retail concerns are important not only to other retailers but to manufacturers, also. They know New York intimately through daily, over-the-counter contact with the people of this market. They sell almost everything to almost everybody. They expect quick, traceable results from their advertising. They know through actual experience which of the local newspapers are most effective in bringing customers, in making sales. They would not continue collectively to prefer The Sun for their advertising year after year unless they found that The Sun was most profitable . . . And since these local concerns depend on The Sun more than on any other newspaper to bring customers from all parts of metropolitan New York to their individual stores, certainly the manufacturer can depend on The Sun to bring people to the thousands of conveniently located retail outlets to buy his advertised merchandise.

A reliable index to a newspaper's selling power is its volume of advertising from the important retail stores. Advertisers of good merchandise . . . large or small, manufacturers as well as retailers . . . who want sales in the country's largest market can profitably be guided by the preference which the department stores and large specialty shops of this market show for The Sun.

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

BOSTON OFFICE OLD SOUTH BUILDING

Alfredo de Oro Defeats Layton In 51 Innings

Hoppe Ties With Bozeman by Beating Matsuyama at 50 to 40

World Three-Cushion Billiard Championship

	W	L	HR	BG
J. N. Bozeman Jr.	4	0	8	34
W. F. Hoppe	4	0	8	44
Allen Hall	4	1	7	48
John Layton	3	1	7	43
Welker Cochran	3	1	13	39
Arthur Thurnblad	3	3	6	39
Kinrey Matsuyama	2	3	6	53
T. S. Denton	2	3	9	53
Alfredo de Oro	2	3	6	51
A. G. Kieckhefer	2	4	10	45
Otto Reiselt	1	5	8	49
Leonard Kenney	0	6	7	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Alfredo de Oro, the veteran billiardist, furnished the second big sensation of the world three-cushion billiards championship at the Capitol Academy, yesterday evening, by defeating John Layton of Seladia, Mo., who had been hitherto undefeated, and was regarded as a final contender for the title, just as de Oro had defeated the present champion, Welker Cochran, on the opening night. The score was 50 to 46, and de Oro finished his string in 51 innings, well above any of his previous performances, including a new high run of 6.

Today will still continue to bring the lesser lights against the leaders, with T. S. Denton opposing Kinrey Matsuyama and de Oro against August L. Kieckhefer, and the champion facing Leonard Kenney in the evening.

William F. Hoppe climbed into a tie for the lead with Bozeman, by defeating the Japanese, Matsuyama, in the final game of the evening, 50 to 40, in 44 innings. Hoppe made a run of 7, but in general his play was below his performances in previous games.

Persevering play accounted for the victory of the veteran de Oro, against Layton. He was on the trail of the Sedalian from start to finish, and at critical moments his carefully planned runs gave a hint of what was coming. His high run of 6 in the thirty-third inning put him ahead for the first time, while his run of 5 put him at game point in the fiftieth. Layton played fine billiards, but the veteran was just a bit steadier. The score by innings:

Alfredo de Oro—1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 4 1 2 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 2.6 0 2 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 s 0 1 0 5 1—50. Innings—51. High run—6. s—Safety.

John Layton—0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 2 5 1 2 1 0 4 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 5 s 0 0 0 1 1—46. Innings—51. High run—5. s—Safety.

Referee—Charles McElligott.

Safety play predominated in the final game of the day, as Hoppe has a wholesome respect for the play of the little Japanese. They worked along on even terms to the twenty-third inning, when Hoppe made a run of 7 on open play. He was careful, however, and ended with a safety. The Japanese trailed for the balance of the game, though he was within hailing distance all the way. Finally, Hoppe made a series of short runs to win at 50 to 40 in the forty-fourth inning. The score by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 s 0 1 0 0 4 3 s 1 s 0 1 s 1 0 0 7 s 4 2 0 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 2 1 1 1 0 0 2 3 s 2—50. Innings—44. High run—7. s—Safety.

Kinrey Matsuyama—1 1 1 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 3 s 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 s 0 1 2 5 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 2—40. Innings—43. High run—5. s—Safety.

Referee—Charles McElligott.

Arthur Thurnblad of Chicago, by virtue of a last-minute rally when Otto Reiselt was leading him by a wide margin and was close to victory, won the first afternoon game, 50 to 47, in 64 innings. Reiselt, starting with a run of 4, and having two runs of 6 later in the play, led all the way until the score stood at 45 to 33 in the fifty-seventh inning. But a 4, and two 5's in succession, the latter unfinished, gave the game to Thurnblad. Both played a safety game most of the time, so the play dragged. The score by innings:

Arthur Thurnblad—1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 s 1 s 0 1 s 0 1 2 0 0 1 s 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 0 2 s 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 4 1 s 2 5 5—50. Innings—64. High Run—5.

Otto Reiselt—4 2 s 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 s 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 6 1 0 1 0 1 s 6 s 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 6 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2—47. Innings—63. High Run—6. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Allen Hall of Chicago, by the narrowest of margins, just managed to defeat Tiff S. Denton, in the other match, with Denton leading at the start, by virtue of a run of 9, 22 to 10. But the Chicago player, with careful safety play, gradually gained, to lead at 44 to 42. They seesawed in the lead for several innings, but a miss of an easy shot by Denton finally opened the way to victory, and two caroms ended the struggle, 50 to 46, in the fifty-eighth inning.

Allen Hall—0 0 0 0 0 2 3 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 3s 5 0 0 0 0 1 3s 0 0 1 0 1s 1 2 1s 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 3 s 1 2 1 1 0 s 1 1 2—50. Innings—58. High run—6.

T. S. Denton—1 2 4 1s 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 9 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 s 1 0 2 1 s 1 0 s 2 0 1 2 1 0 s 0 0 2 2 0 2 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 s 0 0—46. Innings—58. High run—9.

Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Allan Cup Plans

TORONTO, Feb. 12 (AP)—The decision as to whether the winners of the Allan Cup, emblem of the senior amateur hockey championship of Canada, will meet the United States amateur champions in a North American title series this spring will be made by the provincial branches of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the teams which qualify for the Canadian playdowns, Frank C. Greenleaf, president of the Canadian association, said last night. Tentative dates for the Allan cup finals were set last night as March 30 or 31 and April 2, with a third game if necessary on April 4. The series will be played in Maple Leaf Gardens here, The Memorial Cup finals for the junior title will be played at Winnipeg April 2, 4 and 6.

Rangers Loan Hockey Players

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The New York Rangers of the National Hockey League yesterday announced the loan of Art Somers and Doug Brennan to the Windsor team of the International Hockey League. They are subject to immediate recall. In announcing the move, Lester Patrick, Rangers president and manager, said it was made to give Somers and Brennan more skating than they would receive with the Rangers and put them in better condition for the playoffs next month. Their departure leaves the Rangers with 14 players, one under the league limit.

College Waterpolo Results

Pennsylvania 21, C. C. N. Y. 11.
Rutgers 18, Yale 18.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Two Important Meetings Take Action

THE past week-end saw two very important sports meetings take place, and the announcements made at the end of the deliberations have much of interest to the followers of the two activities. The National Football Rules Committee held its annual meeting at Atlanta, while the United States Lawn Tennis Association gathered at Pittsburgh.

Before the football committee met, it was generally expected that the rules which governed the game in 1933 would receive few, if any, changes. There were two which were being generally advanced as objects for possible changes; but as the outcome three changes have been decided upon for 1934, and it is interesting to note that only one of the two expected to be changed, if any were, is affected. That is the rule regarding an incompleted forward pass which goes over the goal line. The other possibility, bringing the ball in 15 yards from the side line, instead of 10 as last year, did not meet with official sanction.

As regards an incompleted forward pass, two changes were announced. One was to the effect that the first incompleted forward pass over the goal line, unless it was on fourth down, would be called an incompleted pass and not a touchback, as last year. This is expected to help the offense when near the defenders' goal. The other is the throwing out of the five-yard penalty for successive incompleted forwards. Both of these changes should help the offense.

The third change brings back into the game, if desired, the famous Harvard multiple kick of 1931. The rule defining a punt next year will allow one player to hold the ball for another. Last year, the rules required that the player holding the ball must release it before the kicker had made contact.

There is no question but the committee has done well in changes made, as well as those denied. There are many who would have liked to see the goal posts moved back to the goal line in order to encourage more field-goal kicking, and the exponents of the proposed 15-yard rule are no doubt disappointed; but, on the whole, there is every cause to be pleased over the prospects of 1934 seeing the game played much as it was in 1933, with what changes there are helping the offensive only when deep in enemy country, where it is most needed.

♪ ♪ ♪

What Is the Real Answer to the Open?

There are two phases of the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, as given to the press, which stand out and will no doubt cause considerable discussion in the days to come. The new president, Walter Merrill Hall, appears to be one of those who are favorable to the holding of an open tournament and also one of those who are quite satisfied with the way United States Davis Cup teams have been handled in the past. His statement that the 1933 campaign was conducted "above reproach" clearly indicates that no change is to be expected in the handling of the 1934 team.

While no definite action was taken regarding the holding of an open tournament this year, President Hall came out as favorably inclined toward such an event by urging that the pro-amateur proposition be "given serious consideration." On the other side of the question is the report from New York stating that Louis J. Carruthers, chairman of the amateur rule committee, says the executives of the U. S. L. T. A. were unalterably opposed to sanctioning an open tournament. Now it will be interesting to see just how this question works out and how long it will really be before an "open" is held, as come it will.

Keene Valley Team Wins A. A. U. 2-Man Bobsleigh Title

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—Ivan Brown and A. M. Washbond of Keene Valley, N. Y., yesterday sprang an upset as they rushed down the icy slope of Mt. Van Hoevenberg to win the N. A. A. U. of the United States senior two-man bobsleigh title with a total time for the four mile-and-a-half heats of 8m. 5.52s. Hubert Stevens, who won the event last year, was second.

The winning time was over 14s. under that of Stevens last year and 9s. better than the time Stevens and his brother Curtis made in winning the Olympic two-man title in 1932. Stevens' time yesterday was 8m. 7.6s.

The Keene Athletic Association's second team of Aubrey Wells and Kurt Kelback was third with a time of 8m. 8.52s.

Although Brown, who only graduated from the novice class this year, and Washbond had the lowest aggregate time, the fastest heat was made by Hubert Stevens of 2m. 22s. His brother Paul rode with him.

The races were marked by only one spill, Curtis Stevens and his team mate, Robert Martin, upsetting in Whiteface Curve on their run down the slide. They were uninjured and righted their bob to continue their heats, but the spill had put them out of championship contention. The summary:

Keene Valley A. C.—Ivan Brown, driver; A. M. Washbond, brake. Time: First heat, 2m. 2.50s.; second, 2m. .79s.; third, 2m. 1.7 s.; fourth, 2m. .99s. Total—8m. 5.52s.

Adirondack Bob Sled Club—J. Hubert Stevens, driver; F. Paul Stevens, brake. Time: First heat, 2m. 3.20s.; second, 2m. 3.46s.; third, 2m. .32s.; fourth, 2m. .72s. Total—8m. 7.60s.

Keene Athletic Association — Aubrey Wells, driver; Kurt Gelback, brake. Time: First heat, 2m. 4.80s; second, 2m. 1.83s.; third, 2m. .45s.; fourth, 2m. 4.80s. Total—8m. 8.52s.

The Rams, unattached—Donna Fox, driver; Ray Douglas, brake. Time—First heat, 2m. 3.05s.; second, 2m. 2.05s.; third, 2m. 5.17s.; fourth, 2m. 1.88s. Total—8m. 12.60s.

Unattached—Gilbert Colgate, driver; Richard W. Lawrence, brake. Time—First heat, 2m. 9.20s.; second, 2m. 4.91s.; third, 2m. 8.94s.; fourth, 2m. 4.71s. Total—8m. 27.76s.

Lake Placid Club Snowbirds—Raymond Stevens, driver; Crawford Merkel, brake. Time—First heat, 2m. 9.60s.; second, 2m. 7.68s.; third, 2m. 12.04s.; fourth, 2m. 5.69s. Total—8m. 35.01s.

Lake Placid Athletic Club—Curtis Stevens, driver; Robert Martin, brake. Time—First heat, 2m. 2s.; second, 2m. 32.11s.; third, 2m. 1.00s.; fourth, 2m. 48s. Total—8m. 35.59s.

England Defeats India

MADRAS, India, Feb. 13 (AP)—The touring English cricket team today won the third test match with India by 202 runs. Concluding four days of play the English bowlers disposed of the Indians for 249 runs in the latter's second innings to score the third straight English triumph. The complete scores were: England 338 and 261 for 7 declared; India, 145 and 249.

Bruins Hoping To Even Series With Rangers Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		N. Y. Rangers
Siebert, lw		rw, W. Cook
Barry, c		c, Boucher
Clapper, rw		lw, F. Cook
Smith, ld		rd, Seibert
Shore, rd		ld, Johnson
Thompson, g		g, Aitkenhead

Boston spares—Beattie, Stewart, Lamb, Harnott, O'Neil, Galbraith, Lane, Oliver. Ranger spares—Ripley, Dillon, Murdoch, Keeling, Osmundson, Dutkowski, Cox, Brennan, Heller.

Bruins and Rangers meet in their fifth game of the season at the Boston Garden tonight. In the other four games the Rangers won twice and tied once, Boston winning the last game played here Jan. 30, 2 to 1.

Although the locals have only the merest mathematical chance of making the playoffs they are intent upon victory tonight. Rangers, on the other hand, are tied for first place with Detroit Red Wings and need a victory. Detroit is playing the Montreal Maroons in Montreal.

Each team will have a new player in the lineup. Boston will present Happy Harnott, Bruin Cub left wing, while the Rangers will play Danny Cox, veteran center and wing recently released by the Ottawa Senators.

Offensively the Bruins hope to click against Rangers, for they have not scored a goal in their last two engagements, having been shut out by scores of 1 to 0 on each occasion. Rangers were defeated by Americans, 4 to 3, Sunday night and hope to regain their winning ways against the locals.

♪ ♪ ♪

New York Americans can tie Canadiens for third place in the Canadian division by defeating Ottawa tonight.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fred Hitchman's Bruin Cubs hope to hamper the first-place chances of the Quebec Beavers at the Garden tomorrow night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Detroit Red Wings have gone nine straight games without defeat. They won four and tied five.

♪ ♪ ♪

According to the latest N. H. L. official figures, Charlie Conacher of Toronto is holding a comfortable lead over the individual scorers in the Canadian division with 25 goals and 15 assists. Primeau and Jackson, members of the same line with Conacher, follow in the order named.

♪ ♪ ♪

Three Rangers top the American division, although they do not play on the same line. The high man is the veteran center, Frank Boucher, with 10 goals and 25 assists.

♪ ♪ ♪

With amateur hockey last night and Friday night, and professional hockey every other night this week, the hockey fan is sorely pressed to find time and money to attend all games.

Toronto Leafs Donate Cup for All-Star Game

MONTREAL, Feb. 13 (AP)—Directors of the Toronto Maple Leafs Hockey Club have donated a trophy for the "Ace" Bailey benefit game tomorrow night in Toronto, Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League announced last night. The game will pit Toronto against an all-star team selected from the rosters of the other eight clubs in the circuit. The Leaf directorate, Calder said, had expressed the hope the cup will be a perpetual trophy for an annual game.

Proceeds of future games would be devoted to a fund to provide for players injured in National League games under this plan which will be brought up for discussion at the next meeting of the league's board of governors.

Sell-out of tickets for the 12,473 seats in the Maple Leaf Gardens for tomorrow's game three-quarters of an hour after they were placed on sale was announced by the league president. Receipts of the contest go to Irvin (Ace) Bailey, star wing of the Toronto club, who was seriously injured in a game at Boston some weeks ago.

Miss Miley and Mrs. Hill Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13—Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., who holds the Kentucky golf title, tied Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, the defending champion, for the qualifying-round medal in the women's championship of Florida on the Palm Beach Country Club course yesterday. Miss Miley and Mrs. Hill both turned in cards of 38-40—78 to lead a record-breaking field of 76 by two strokes. Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., and Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., national champion in 1931, tied for third place at 80. Miss Hicks and Miss Orcutt both have won two legs each on the Gold Challenge Cup.

White Sox Release Two

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Billy Sullivan Jr., utility infielder and catcher, and Clarence Fieber, recruit left-handed pitcher, were released on option yesterday by the Chicago White Sox to Milwuakee of the American Association. Sullivan came to the Sox direct from the Notre Dame campus, while Fieber was obtained from the Pacific Coast League. The releases reduced the Chicago squad to 33 men.

Pennsylvania Five Leading In the Eastern

Defeats Columbia in the Intercollegiate Basketball Championship Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Pennsylvania's varsity basketball team went into first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here last night by defeating Columbia University, 31 to 15. Penn has six victories and only one setback in league play, while the Lions have lost four out of six games.

Pennsylvania had no trouble keeping ahead of their rivals and finished the game with second-stringers on the floor. Donald S. Kellett '34 was high scorer of the contest with 10 points for the winners. William J. Meisel '34 was best for the Lions. The summary:

Pennsylvania		Columbia
MacDonald, Pennypacker, lf		rg, Asselin, Maxim, S. Maroon
Kellett, Kozloff, rf		lg, Meisel
Freeman, Brown, c		c, McDowell
Hashagen, Ludwig, lg		rf, T. Maroon, Crowley, Underhill
O'Donnell, Tanseer, rg		lf, Tomb, Brominski

Score—Pennsylvania 31, Columbia 15. Goals from floor—Kellett 3, Freeman 2, Hashagen 2, O'Donnell 2, MacDonald, Kozloff for Pennsylvania; T. Maroon 2, Meisel 2, Asselin for Columbia. Goals from foul—Kellett 4, O'Donnell 2, MacDonald, Pennypacker, Hashagen for Pennsylvania; Meisel 2, Asselin 2, Brominski for Columbia. Referee—Dave Walsh. Umpire—Frank Brennan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 13—Coming from behind in the last four minutes of play, the Princeton University basketball team defeated Cornell University here last night, in an Eastern Intercollegiate League contest. The score was 33 to 25. John E. "Hank" Seibert '34 led the Tigers in scoring with 15 points. Capt. R. Kenneth Fairman '34 and John L. Grebauskas '35 also played a smart floor game for the winners. It was Princeton's fourth league victory. The summary:

Princeton		Cornell
Fairman, lf		rg, Houck
Seibert, rf		lg, Downer, Wilson
Larsen, c		c, Voelker
MacMillan, Willett, lg		rf, Ferraro, Foote
Grebauskas, rg		lf, Freed

Score—Princeton 33, Cornell 25. Goals from floor—Seibert 6, Fairman 4, Larsen, MacMillan, Willett, Grebauskas for Princeton; Houck 4, Freed 3, Ferraro, Voelker, Downer for Cornell. Goals from foul—Seibert 3, Fairman, Larsen for Princeton; Voelker 2, Freed, Ferraro, Houck for Cornell. Referee—Kinney. Umpire—Carron.

Willie Logan Leads In Canadian Skating

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Feb. 13 (AP)—Willie Logan, Saint John speedster, piled up 50 points in the first two races of the Canadian indoor speed skating championships last night to take the lead for the individual title.

Logan outskated Leo Freisinger of Chicago and Clem O'Connor of Saint John to win the 220-yard fixture in 21s. and then finished second to Eddie Wedge of Detroit in the mile.

Wedge, shut out of a point-scoring place in the shorter race, was clocked in 3m. 7s. for the mile, earning 30 points thereby, which left him in second place for the individual championship. Freisinger, skating in senior company for the first time, placed third with 20 points, with O'Connor and Eddie Stundl of Chicago, who was third in the mile, tied for fourth position with 10 each.

Katherine (Kit) Klein of Buffalo winning the only women's event, the 440 in 44 1-5s., led that division with 30 points against 20 for Leila Brooks-Potter of Toronto, who was second in the 440.

College Basketball Results

Albion 26, Olivet 20.
Catholic 44, Baltimore 20.
Charleston 37, Newberry 34.
Duke 57, Davidson 26.
Hamline 22, St. Mary's 16.
Hampden-Sydney 30, Bridgewater 26.
Illinois 42, Chicago 21.
Louisiana State 52, Mississippi 33.
Northwestern 35, Iowa 29.
Norwich 22, St. Michael's 22.
Notre Dame 42, Temple 33.
Oregon State 40, Idaho 18.
Pennsylvania 31, Columbia 15.
Princeton 33, Cornell 25.
Purdue 51, Michigan 30.
South Carolina 52, Florida 31.
Springfield 30, Northeastern 26.
St. Ambrose 29, Loyola 28.
Wash. & Lee 48, Virginia P. I. 30.
West Virginia 31, Georgetown 26.
Wisconsin 42, Ohio State 23.

Medal Play Tourney Aug. 20-22

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Medal-play honors of the Women's Western Golf Association are to be decided at Beverly Country Club here, Aug. 20-22, it is announced. The junior championship is to be held at Park Ridge Country Club, July 9-12.

Yale and Penn Win Swimming Meets in Eastern Tank Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 13—Yale University kept its unbeaten record in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association here last night before an Alumni Day crowd of 2000, by defeating the Rutgers Varsity, 48 to 23. The Eli swimmers have won three straight meets so far this season. Rutgers won the water polo game, 18 to 15.

Yale won six of the eight events. Walter Spence '34 was a double winner for Rutgers, taking both the 220 and 440-yard freestyle events. D. L. Livingston '35S captured the 50 and 100 for Yale.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale; T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers, second; R. S. Penn '36, Yale, third. Time—24.2s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale; T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers, second; N. V. King, 35S, Yale, third. Time—52.6s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; R. W. Wilson '35, Yale, second; R. F. Corroon '35, Yale, third. Time—2m. 15.4s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; N. D. Hoyt '36, Yale, second; Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale, third. Time—5m. 5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by C. F. Pierson '34, Yale; W. G. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers, second; C. J. Campbell '36, Yale, third. Time—1m. 44.8s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. L. Savell Jr. '34S, Yale; A. C. Brown Jr. '35, Yale, second; H. C. White '35, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 33.4s.

Fancy Dive—Won by S. N. Loud '34S, Yale, 88.81 points; Faulkner, Rutgers, second, 88.70 points; J. R. Henry Jr. '35, Yale, third, 79.13 points.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Yale (R. S. Winfield '36, R. F. Corroon '35, R. W. Wilson '35, D. L. Livingston '35S). Time—3m. 39.4s.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The University of Pennsylvania swimmers scored a double victory over City College here last night, taking the swimming meet by 48 to 23, and the water polo game by 21 to 11. Both matches were in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association. Penn has one victory and one defeat in the standing to date, while C. C. N. Y. has a pair of defeats.

The only double winner of the swimming meet was George Sheinberg '36 of City College, who won both the 220 and 440-yard freestyle events. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Penn.; G. F. Groff '35, Penn., second; Morris Herbst '35, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—24.6s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. F. Groff '35, Penn.; W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Penn., second; Milton Metzger '36, C. C. of N. Y., third. Time—55.4s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by George Sheinberg '36, C. C. N. Y.; C. P. Donnally '36, Penn., second; G. L. Holstein '36, Penn., third. Time—2m. 24.4s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by George Sheinberg '36, C. C. N. Y.; C. P. Donnally '36, Penn., second; Nathan Snow '35, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—5m. 30.8s.

150-Yard backstroke—Won by Eli Kristal '36, C. C. N. Y.; Juan Goldberg '35, Penn., second; Homer Nearing '36, Penn., third. Time—1m. 55.4s.

200-Yard Breastroke—Won by E. D. Weeks '35, Penn.; Lester Kaplan '34, C. C. N. Y., second; Edward Goldstein '36, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 38.6s.

Fancy Dive—Won by B. E. Eynon '34, Penn.; Cecil Fowler '35, Penn., second; Milton Metzger '36, C. C. N. Y., third.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Penn (G. L. Holstein '36, Robert Sewell Jr. '34, W. E. Ward Jr. '36, G. F. Groff '35). Time—3m. 48.4s.

Squash Racquets Team Title Won by Cambridge

A team known officially as Cambridge and composed of two Harvard undergraduates, Germain G. Glidden of Englewood, N. J., and G. Huntington Hartford 2d of New York; a Harvard Law School student, S. B. Myers; a Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration attendant, J. M. Hall; and G. L. Clark, who competed for Harvard a couple of years ago, won the United States squash racquets team championship Monday afternoon The Cambridge lineup defeated Boston, 4 matches to 1.

United States Squash Racquets Team Championship—Final Round

G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, defeated S. B. Myers, Cambridge, 18—14, 15—11, 8—15, 11—15, 15—8.

Germain G. Glidden, Cambridge, defeated R. E. Stuart, Boston, 16—15, 15—7, 15—12.

J. M. Hall, Cambridge, defeated R. V. Wakeman, Boston, 15—13, 12—15, 15—13, 15—3.

G. L. Clark, Cambridge, defeated William F. Howe Jr., Boston, 18—17, 18—16, 15—12.

G. Huntington Hartford 2d, Cambridge, defeated Harry K. Cross, Boston, 15—12, 17—16, 15—7.

Leonard Wins Gold Racquet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 13—J. R. Leonard of New York yesterday defeated Huntingdon D. Sheldon of New York in the final round of the racquets tournament for the Tuxedo Golf Racquet, which started in 1904. Leonard, who won in straight games at 15—7, 15—6, 15—3, is the first non-member of the Tuxedo Racquets and Tennis Club to win the title since Harold P. McCormick of the Chicago University Club won in 1913. Leonard's victory was due mainly to his grit and amazing recoveries. A special tournament in doubles was arranged by the players and this was won by Sheldon and Dr. L. F. Bishop Jr., who defeated William C. Wright, United States court tennis champion, and Clarence C. Pell Jr., 15—8, 15—9, 15—3.

Mangin Wins Three-Hour Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, the United States indoor tennis champion, yesterday emerged from a three-hour tennis battle with Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans to win the Heights Casino Challenge Cup for the second successive year. Mangin won at 7—5, 6—0, 8—10, 8—6. Sutter, who ranks one place above Mangin at No. 4, staved off defeat by a point five times in the twelfth game of the fourth set. Sutter and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. won the doubles final by defeating John W. Van Ryn and Frank Bowden, 8—10, 6—4, 6—4, 11—9.

Milwaukee Club Is Sold

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Milwaukee Baseball Club, of the American Association, for several years controlled by outside interests, has passed into the hands of a syndicate headed by Rudolf Hokanson, Milwaukee sportsman. The sale, at a reported $100,000, was closed definitely yesterday by telephone after several weeks of negotiations with owners of the St. Louis Browns, who had operated the Milwaukee club as a farm. Allen Sothoron will be retained as manager of the club, while Louis Nahin, former president of the Brewers, will serve in a business capacity.

Coaches Approve Changes

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—A cross section of coaching opinion, covering the nation from one extreme to the other, registered almost unanimous approval yesterday of the 1934 changes in the football rule book. Decision of the national rules committee in Atlanta Sunday to limit major changes to two—elimination of the five-yard penalty for two successive incomplete forward passes as well as the touchback penalty on the first forward heaved unsuccessfully over an opponent's goal line—was in accord with that of the special rules committee of the coaches themselves.

College Swimming Results

Pennsylvania 48, C. C. N. Y. 23.
Springfield 48, Colgate 19.
Yale 48, Rutgers 23.

College Hockey Result

Middlebury 5, Alumni 5.
M. I. T. 7, Bates 2.
Northeastern 6, New Hampshire 2.

College Wrestling Result

Pennsylvania 15, Columbia 13.

Sporting Around the Hub

MASSACHUSETTS scholastic hockey honors will be at stake in the two-game series arranged between the all-stars of the Greater Boston Interscholastic League and the Bay State League, the first game to be played next Saturday afternoon at the Boston Garden. The return game at the Boston Arena will be played Saturday evening, Feb. 24. Total goals scored will determine the winner. Coaches of both leagues have already picked their teams, and the group of 18 players will practice this week at the Garden.

♪ ♪ ♪

President Harry Lawson of the Bay State League announced his all-star team this morning as follows: David Walsh of Walpole High, left wing; Dick McDonald of Boston College High, center; Eddie Reid of Watertown High, right wing; Ernest Smith of Walpole, left defense; Philip Huff, Walpole, right defense, and Bob Nyland, Wellesley, goal. The second team is: Henry McMullen, Waltham, left wing; Walter Pope, Waltham, center; Forest Mather, Wellesley, right wing; Frank Lowrie, Boston College High, left defense; Robert Rhodes, Waltham, right defense, and Harlan Fleming, Waltham, goal.

♪ ♪ ♪

The remarkable development of the Bay State League in only two years of its existence has been one of the bright spots of scholastic hockey in this section. The Greater Boston circuit has been organized for the last 20 years.

♪ ♪ ♪

Judge Fuchs, president of the Braves, was back in town yesterday. The Judge believes, along with most every other National League rooter, that Powell Crosley Jr. did a great thing for the senior circuit when he purchased the controlling stock of the Cincinnati Reds.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the annual meeting of the Longwood Cricket Club last night it was decided to hold the Longwood Bowl tennis tournament next summer, beginning Aug. 13, instead of during the month of July as has been the practice in the past. This later date should mean a larger entry list, since it will enable the United States Davis Cup players and also such foreign stars as visit this country to compete if they so desire. Henry R. Guild was reflected president of Longwood and A. Nicholas Reggio was chosen vice-president to succeed Josiah Wheelwright, who has retired.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walter R. Okeson, commissioner of the Eastern Football Officials' Association and chairman of the football rules committee, and Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner of the Intercollegiate Conference, have been appointed to the faculty of Northeastern University's coaching school. They will teach from June 25 to 30.

♪ ♪ ♪

Alice Bridges of the Whitinsville Community Association, broke the New England women's 500-yard freestyle swimming record last night in the Cabot Street pool, covering the distance in 7m. 1-5s. She broke the former mark by more than 30 seconds. The meet was held by the Boston Park Department.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern's varsity hockey team registered its seventh victory in nine games this season by defeating the University of New Hampshire at the Boston Arena last night, 6 to 2. It was the second time this season the local boys have beaten the Wildcats. In the other half of the double-header at the Arena, M. I. T. defeated Bates varsity, 7 to 2.

♪ ♪ ♪

Henry B. Robbins '36 of Boston won the Harvard hockey managerial competition which ended last night. Robbins, who prepared at Country Day, was manager of his freshman team a year ago. He becomes second assistant varsity manager and will be varsity manager in his senior year.

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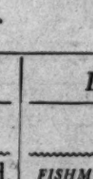

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Daily Features

All Nature

Ivory-Billed Woodpecker

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RANGING over most of the Gulf and south Atlantic states, the ivory-billed woodpecker, largest of North American woodpeckers, seems doomed to extinction. Never very common birds, they have been hunted mercilessly. Today they are seldom seen except by persons whose business takes them into the almost impenetrable cypress swamps.

Very little is known about their feeding habits; but like all members of the tribe, they are insect lovers, using their bills to extract wood-boring larvæ and bark insects, thereby saving much damage to forests.

Their features are sharp and clear from the chisel-like bill to the claw-hammer toes. They reach an over-all length of about 20 inches, and have a wing-spread of 33 inches. The general color is a deep, glossy blue-black, with green below; a white stripe extends down the side of the neck to the back; large patches of white mark each wing; and the bizarre costume is completed by a tall "duncecap" of red for males, black for females.

During nesting time, a tall pine near the swamp border is chosen. The entrance is generally oval in shape, 35 to 60 feet from the ground. Always, live trees are chosen.

Daily Anecdote

Scott and Poetry

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NUMEROUS incidents illustrate the unselfish interest taken by Sir Walter Scott in the rising geniuses of his day. To the poet Shelley he gave some excellent advice, informing him that some poetry which he had submitted for comment was "too labored an attempt to describe minute circumstances" and that a perspective should be maintained, thus "keeping your landscape, with its attributes, in harmony with your principal expression for what you mean shall be the most prominent in your picture."

James Hogg, the "Bard of Ettrick," left the anecdote that Sir Walter once asked him to recite his ballad "Gilmanscleuch," which the latter had heard three years before. When the author forgot his lines and halted in the ninth stanza, Sir Walter supplied the next words and himself repeated the whole poem, of eighty stanzas, without a mistake. At that time "Gilmanscleuch" had not been written or printed, but partly because it concerned the deeds of his own ancestors, Sir Walter had been greatly impressed.

Junior Cross-Word No. 103

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Chief.
6—Affirm.
8—Adjective suffix.
9—To accustom.
10—Musical note.
12—Most recent.
14—Double.
16—Unit.
17—Likely.
18—Grade of official standing.
20—Island.
21—Tacoma is the Indian name (used locally) for —— Rainier, Wash. (ab.).
22—Attention.
24—Comparative ending.
25—Richly ornamental.
28—To mix.

Down

1—Pair (abbr.).
2—Defeat utterly.
3—Possessive pronoun.
4—Encounter.
5—Plural ending.
6—Pacify.
7—Three of a kind.
8—Warning of danger.
11—Go into.
13—Japanese coin.
15—Existed.
19—Principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at bottom.
20—Native name for Persia.
23—Era.
26—Sixteen ounces (abbr.).
27—Montana bounds this state on west (abbr.).
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Simon Peter

THE apostle Peter is referred to in our King James Version of the New Testament by four different names. His Hebrew name was properly "Simeon," but it appears in that form only in Acts 15:14; while the variant spelling Simon is much more common (Matt. 17:25, Mark 1:16, etc.).

Both "Simeon" and "Simon" mean literally "hearing."

Incidentally, Simon Peter is to be carefully distinguished from the other Simon in the ranks of the Twelve Apostles, Simon Zelotes, as well as from seven other men named "Simon" in the New Testament.

As a Galilean, Peter spoke a dialect of Aramaic, so it is not surprising to find that he received the Aramaic name of "Cephas" ("rock or stone": cf. John 1:42), which is equivalent in meaning to the Greek "Petros" or "Peter." It was this that gave point to the Wayshower's words at Cæsarea Philippi, recorded in Matt. 16:18: "I say also unto thee That thou are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church."

In Lighter Vein

Same

Man: "Why do you weep over the sorrows of people in whom you have no interest when you go to the theater?"

Woman: "I don't know. Why do you cheer wildly when a man with whom you are not acquainted slides to second base?"—*Chelsea Record.*

The Poetical Tramp

I know I do not write so well,
I'd do better if I could,
But I'd rather split infinitives
Than do the same to wood.

Ministerial Note

Church service was over, and three prominent members walked home together, discussing the message they had heard. "I tell you," said the first enthusiastically, "Dr. Blank can certainly dive deeper into the truth than any minister I ever heard!"

"Yes," said the second man, "and he can stay under longer."

"Yes," echoed the third, "and come up drier!"

Making Up

"Now, girls," said the restaurant manager, "I want you all to look your best today. Add a little dab of powder to your cheeks and take a bit more care with your hair."

"Something special on?" asked the head waitress.

"No," informed the manager. "The beef's tough."

Experienced

Movie Manager: "So you think you can stand the severe duties of a film actor? You know, in our business we may find it necessary to throw you down a flight of stairs into a barrel of water!"

Applicant: "Oh, I can stand that. I was collector for an installment furniture house for three years."—*Pathfinder.*

Hint

"Is your watch going?" said she, stifling a yawn.

"Yes," he replied.

"How soon?"

Plenty

"My dear girl," said her friend, "any woman would be satisfied with what John says he gives you."

"So would I," said the young wife.

What They Say

United States the Leader

"In every country people are looking to the United States to show methods whereby nations can win back prosperity."—*Eamon de Valera.*

Too Much Leisure?

"There is less leisure now than in the Middle Ages, when one-third of the year consisted of holidays and festivals."—*Ralph Borsodi.*

Spiritual

"I don't believe that the important things in life have primarily an economic basis."—*John Erskine.*

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Maybe teaching children with moving pictures would be a success if they could get Mickey Mouse started in arithmetic.

Los Angeles Bulletin: A politician is a man who stands for what he thinks others will fall for.

Answers: If some of the business men of the country hadn't acted like little pigs there wouldn't have been any big bad wolf at the door.

Weston (Ore.) Leader: A poll taken by The Literary Digest as to radio preferences shows that crooners are disliked by 9636 and liked by 64, which would seem to indicate that 64 crooners voted.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

CAN good be, yet no Giver? Can
The stream flow on, yet own no source?
—SIR LEWIS MORRIS

Ho-Hum!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Well, It Looks as If This Pup Had Heard the Story Before. Of Course, He May Only Have Been Up Late; But by Snapping Him Before He Could Hide the Yawn With His Paw, Mrs. Clara E. Yarrow, Los Angeles, Qualifies for a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Send Your Interesting Snapshots to the Feature Editor. $1 Is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publication.

The Children's Corner

Valentines—Old and New

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROBIN and Janice sat on the wide seat beneath the nursery window and tried to count the drops of rain that were racing down the windowpanes.

"They're coming faster and faster," said Janice sadly.

Both children were feeling disappointed, for Gran had promised to call for them that afternoon and take them out to buy some valentine cards.

"I suppose Gran will think it is much too wet to go to town." Robin's voice sounded as if he too felt very sorry for himself. He looked at the clock which was ticking away on the nursery wall. "It's half past two already," he said.

"Look!" cried Janice suddenly, "Here's a taxi stopping right in front of the house! Somebody's getting out—it's Gran, and she has a long, fat parcel. Come along, Robin."

Both children ran downstairs as fast as their legs would carry them and were just in time to greet their visitor as she entered the door.

"You mustn't hug too tightly," she admonished, as she laughingly freed herself from two pairs of arms. "At all events let me put my parcel down first, for it must not be crushed."

"What is it, Gran?" cried the children.

"We will take it up to the nursery and open it," said Gran.

Several rolls of colored paper, a tube of paste and a box of crayons were laid out upon the nursery table. "Now we are going to make our own valentines," Gran announced.

Very soon three pairs of fingers were busily at work. "Snip, snip," went the scissors as Janice cut out the little pictures Robin was drawing and coloring. It was not long before there were several valentines ready to be mailed.

"We must think of a little verse or a motto for each one," said Gran.

"That is the most difficult part," said Robin as he finished his last valentine, "I wonder why people expect you to say something on a valentine."

"There was a gentleman named Pepys who lived in the days when Charles II was King of England who thought the valentine with a motto was 'most courteous and most fair.' Someday you will read his diary and see what he says about valentines for yourself," said Gran.

"Charles II lived a long time ago," Janice volunteered. "We are reading about him at school."

Robin looked thoughtful. "I wonder who started sending valentines?" he said.

"I cannot tell you that," was Gran's response, "but we know it is a very old custom. Some people say that the festival we commemorate on the fourteenth of February dates back to before the Christian era and in reality had nothing to do with St. Valentine. At some time his name was given to the day and ever since it has been used in connection with its different customs.

"Years ago, children in some parts of England used to get up quite early in the morning and meet under the windows of the houses that belonged to the most important people of the town and sing:

Good morrow to you Valentine,
Curl your locks as I do mine,
Good morrow to you Valentine.

"Then the people would throw wreaths down from the windows for the children to wear on their heads and round their necks. Afterwards the girl would choose one of the youngest boys to lead them and would visit the other houses singing the same words over and over again."

Then Gran opened her bag and took out an envelope. It was quite yellow and looked very old. She drew out a card framed in white paper lace. In the center was a little picture of a white bird something like a pigeon, carrying a basket of flowers in its beak. Underneath was written:

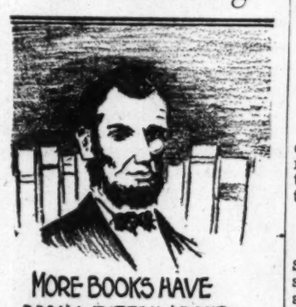
The rose is red, the violet's blue,
Honey's sweet, and so are you.

Both children stopped their work to examine it more closely.

"I think the words are rather silly," Robin remarked critically.

"But the picture is pretty," said Janice, and then she added softly, "Did someone send it to you when you were a little girl?" Gran smiled and nodded; then she glanced out of the window. "It has actually stopped raining," she said. "Suppose you both run down to the end of the road and mail your valentines."

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $5 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cactus Plants

MANY cactus plants have been sold in our town because of one girl's business insight. She priced a small prickly little plant one day in a florist's window and was astonished at the value he put upon it. Cactus of this species grows all over the desert, so she wrote to a cousin in the Southwest to send many of the small cactus plants to her. These she potted in fancy pots and she sold them all at a good net profit.
Miss M. C. R.

Key Containers

VERY useful and attractive gifts for men (and women, too) are leather key containers, which prevent keys from wearing holes in pockets. The dime stores sell them with a paper composition folder, which does not wear very long. But the metal rack may be removed and placed in a leather case, which may be decorated. Leather companies sell what they call scraps for a very small sum, and the cases bring a good price if neatly made. Mrs. D. R.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

247

Being too large and
thickly populated said
the visitor I don't
think I'd want to live
in your city. I'd lots
rather go some place
where it is smaller

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—III

(This column is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.)

A CONSIDERABLE proportion of surnames are from names of places—from towns and cities, as in *Lubbock* from Lubeck, *Cullen* from Cologne, and *Bristow* from Br'stol (Bristol was in past centuries pronounced *Bristow*—from Middle English *brig-stow*, "the place on the bridge").

Many names come from counties, provinces, countries, and even continents. The names *Champain* and *Gascoyne* are from those of French provinces. English counties are represented by names like *Kent* (with its variant *Cant*), *Lancashire*, *Derbyshire*, and many others; while those of *Pickard* (*le Picard*), *Brett* (*le Bret* or *Breton*), *French*, *Allman* (*Allemand* for German) show from what different sources the tides of immigration flowed in those early centuries.

From the town of Angers we have the surnames *Ainger*, *Anger*, and *Danger*. *Danvers* is from D'Anvers (Antwerp), *Bloss* from Blois, *Bullen* from Boulogne, *Sessions* from Soissons, *Bridges* from Bruges, and *Peto* (formerly *Peitou*) is from Poitou.

The surname *Douch* is of venerable origin and has remarkable affinities. In the Middle Ages immigrants from Middle Europe and the shores of the Baltic were known under the comprehensive name of Dutchmen. Hence the name *Douch* from German *deutsch*, Old High German *tiutisc*. In Old French this became *tieis* and was anglicized as the surname *Tyas*. So that *Douch* is the same name as *Tyas*.

Odds and Ends

That "John Hancock"

If every signer of the Declaration of Independence had written his name as large as did John Hancock, there wouldn't have been room on the sheet.

The Tailor President

While President of the United States, Andrew Johnson made a suit of clothes as a birthday gift for a friend.

Rather Ride Than Talk

There are 4,000,000 more automobiles than telephones in use in the United States.

Spanish Settlement

It is against the law to build anything but Spanish type houses in San Clemente, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Years of Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vicksburg, Miss.

IN THE spring of 1860, a young colonel in Vicksburg found his favorite newsboy crying because he lacked "five dollars of having enough to buy Pat's shoe-shining outfit."

The kind young man lent Joe the required amount, and Joe in a businesslike way took his benefactor's address so that he could repay the money.

Several years passed. The Civil War was over, and the Colonel had returned to find his colonial home in ashes, his estate devastated, and his rich acres uncultivated. Like a ray of sunshine in the darkness, renewing his faith in his fellow man, came a letter from Joe returning the borrowed money.

Each Christmas thereafter Joe sent presents to the Colonel and his wife. At first they were very simple gifts; then, as they became finer, the couple knew that Joe was prospering. One Christmas Eve the expressman delivered a large box at their door from Joseph Poseda, dealer in domestic and foreign fruits, Vicksburg and New Orleans. The box contained fruits from every clime; nuts, candies, and raisins; and a very Christmasy box which held a beautiful cameo brooch for "Mrs. Colonel."

For more than forty years a similar box came to Oakgrove, always including a present for "Mrs. Colonel" and a card from Joe expressing gratitude for having been given his start.

Truly, bread that is cast on the waters will "return after many days."

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

Newspaper workers call exclamation marks "screamers."

Newspaper proof that has few mistakes is called "clean proof."

That American reporters and editors are "understanding interpreters of the newest developments everywhere" was the declaration of Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, in his Block Foundation lecture at Yale University, Jan. 8, 1934.

"Out of the newspaper abstract and brief chronicle of the day is established a reservoir of fact from which the wise historian may draw his interpretations and deductions," declared Melville E. Stone, builder of the Associated Press, in an address delivered in 1921.

With the Inventors

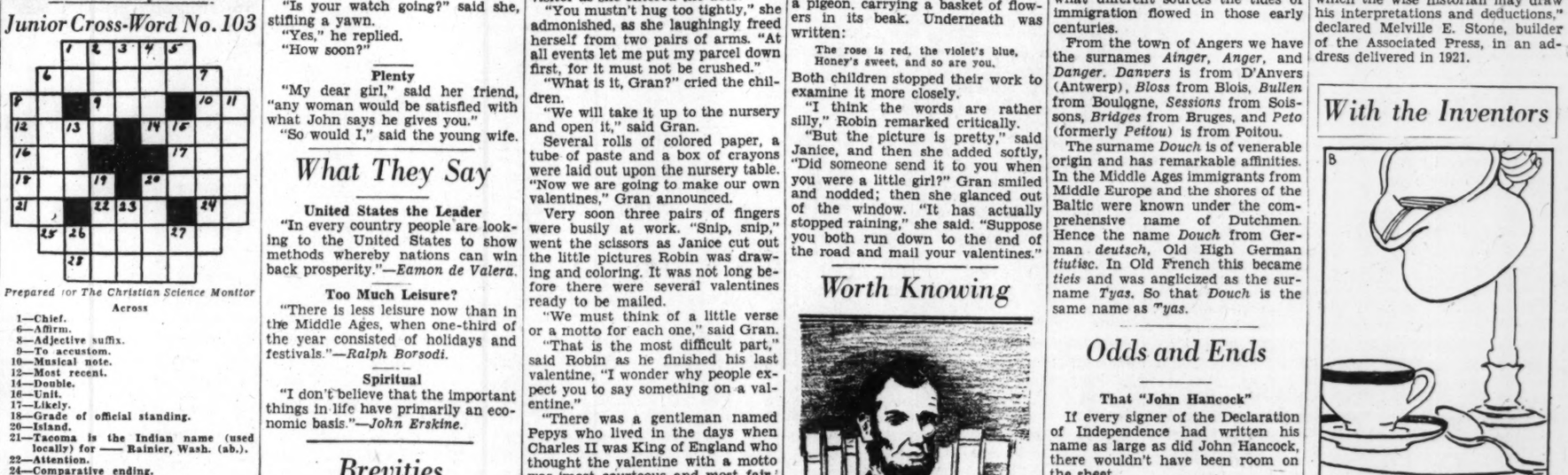
A Dripless Pitcher

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT all inventors are occupied with shooting rockets to the moon. One at least has applied himself to the problem of dripping pitchers. By cutting a V-shaped groove in the spout of the pitcher, C. A. Johnson (U. S. Patent No. 1,925,913) has utilized the method by which moisture is carried from the roots to the leaves and flowers of plants—capillary attraction—to save tablecloths.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Meet Tiddlywinks*

By CARMACK


Joan was as happy as a June Bug today—Daddy has promised me a dog, she said. He's bringing him home this afternoon—
"What are you going to name him?" the Boss asked her—
And what do you suppose she said? "Tiddlywinks"—Imagine that!
"Probably some little lap dog," I said to myself, and I lost interest in him right away—
But when he arrived this afternoon I soon saw that I'd made a mistake—
"I'd like to see anyone keep him in their lap," I said to myself—wow! what a frisky little pup!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Whither Air Mail?

SUDDEN and blanket cancellation of the United States air-mail contracts raises portentous questions. Some observers will agree with the protests of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Will Rogers that such sweeping action is unjust to thousands of men honestly engaged in the commercial aviation service. Yet many feel with President Roosevelt that the general air-mail situation is so disgraceful as to require drastic methods and a complete overhauling.

Mr. Roosevelt's responsibility to keep his Administration free from graft is strong justification of his course. But it requires, certainly, that the replacing of the contracts by the Post Office Department shall be made an occasion not for new kinds of favoritism but for real reform. Fortunately, by the vigor of his action the President has placed the working out of the subject under powerful floodlights of an aroused public interest.

The President's order, combined with the present legal requirement that a company whose contract is canceled for cause must wait five years before bidding again, would appear at first glance to wipe out the present lines, since operation of air lines in the United States without benefit of mail contracts is considered almost impossible.

Actually, however, reëstablishment of the service may be made without injustice to operators who have carried out the purposes of the air-mail subsidy. Congress could quickly pass a bill changing the five-year clause. New companies could take over the present ones by a simple reorganization. This would clear the ground for the writing of new contracts. It would give the Government an opportunity, while weeding out graft, to draw up contracts which will insure better fulfillment of the original aim of air-mail subsidies.

When the Post Office Department in 1925, after doing the real pioneer work with army pilots and planes, turned over the air mail to private companies, it was with the expectation that the mail payments would aid the development of passenger-carrying lines. Mere speeding of the mails would hardly warrant the step. Subsidies were designed to carry the aviation industry through the formative years until it could attract a self-sustaining volume of travel. This was the obvious intent of the law.

Yet for nearly five years after commercial operators took over the air mail few efforts were made to develop passenger service. During these years a generous subsidy was paid for carrying the mails. It may be conceded that much of this went for new equipment and expansion, but there have been charges that even in those early days large profits were being taken. So far had the original intent of the law been neglected that Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, soon after taking office ordered mail lines to carry passengers.

To insure paying volume, the passenger-carrying business required speed, safety, dependability and fares low enough to attract the public. On certain lines 200-mile-an-hour service at railroad fares is now available. These operators, giving a reliable, speedy service at relatively low cost, seem to be fulfilling the main purpose of the air-mail law.

But other lines are operating slow 100- to 150-mile-an-hour planes and getting fares 50 per cent higher than the railroads. Their air-mail contracts practically give them a monopoly of their routes and keep out operators who might give better service.

Certainly when air-mail contracts are let once more—assuming that this will prove more practicable than continued army operation—the terms should be such as to insure their true purpose, which is not to pay high salaries or stock market profits to fortunate "inside" promoters, but to sustain a progressive development of aviation service for the public benefit. The mail payments should be only those necessary to a company with efficient management, not a cover for inefficiency. And since such a contract confers a virtual monopoly, it should require in return a guarantee of first-class passenger operation, high equipment standards, a specified minimum average operating speed and uniform fares at reasonable profit.

Books as Investments

THE recent statement made by Shane Leslie, Irish poet and biographer, in a lecture given at the University of Pennsylvania, "I know of twenty Irish families that were saved by their libraries," seems to have occasioned surprise among the uninitiated, who look upon books as something to be read rather than to be used in payment of rent. As a matter of fact, it is well recognized among book collectors that no investment is so sound or so productive as that represented by a really rare book. Not accidentally have the great collections in America been brought together by financial or industrial leaders rather than by scholars, nor has it been merely the fact that this book-collecting game is so expensive an adventure that scholars have been at a disadvantage in competing with men of wealth. Among the incentives that influenced such men as J. Pierpont Morgan or Henry E. Huntington to invest such gigantic sums in books was undoubtedly the soundness of the investment. Winston H. Hagen, when admonished by his friends for investing so heavily in his library, retorted, "My volumes are worth more than your bonds."

In 1847, James Lenox was looked upon as a mad plunger even among fellow collectors when he paid $2500 for the first Gutenberg Bible that came to America. In 1911 George D. Smith for a time lost his reputation as a sagacious bookman when he bid in for $50,000 the Hoe copy of this volume, which went into the Huntington collection. Fifteen years later, Doctor Rosenbach bought the Melk copy for $106,000, and immediately resold it to Mrs. Harkness for a price said to be $126,000, to be placed in the Yale University Library. The last time a Gutenberg Bible figured in front page news was when Doctor Vollbehr paid the Abbey of St. Paul in Carinthia $360,000 for the splendid copy on vellum which is now a part of the collection acquired a few years ago by the Library of Congress.

It would not be fair, however, to attribute only mercenary motives to the collectors of great libraries in America. It is interesting to follow the play of human instincts as demonstrated in these collections: First, they have served as an expression of the love of acquisition—a contest, perhaps, of one wealthy buyer against another, which yielded a thrill lacking even in the successful merger of great industrial organizations. Then has come the intangible satisfaction of being the actual possessor of something unique—like an original manuscript of a famous book. Finally comes the desire to pass on one's personal pleasure to the vast public, among whom are those who can study the collections with greater understanding than the original owners, and who otherwise would have been denied contact with precious volumes.

French Political Reform

LONG before the latest outbreaks in France all competent observers had recognized that a real reform of French political life was overdue. Quite apart from the recent financial scandals there was a clear appreciation that the muddling methods accepted under the French parliamentary régime must sooner or later produce a popular revolt.

Men of experience and integrity have endeavored to show the need of constitutional changes if the present Republic is to survive. M. André Tardieu, several times Prime Minister, has capably analyzed the French practices and pointed to their defects. The President of the Republic is little more than a figurehead. He chooses—on the advice of prominent members of the Senate and Chamber—the Prime Minister; and there his effective functions end. The Prime Minister chooses his departmental ministers with a view to obtaining the support of as many as possible of the small groups into which the Chamber is divided, without reference to their ability or their fitness.

He possesses very little power. He has no time to carry out any task of importance. He knows he will be fortunate if he is allowed to head the Government for more than a month or two. The accepted rules of the game almost oblige the groups to overthrow him at an early date in order to give a chance to the host of aspirants to ministerial posts.

In the meantime his political life is rendered intolerable. There are outside Parliament political bodies and influences which have come to have decisive weight—party congresses for whose approval the groups inside the Chamber must wait, trade unions which dictate policy to the deputies, and various occult organizations.

Inside the Chamber and Senate are powerful commissions which call on the ministers to appear, and treat them like culprits at the bar of justice. The commissions may bar the way to any measure. After it gets through the commissions—usually in truncated form—it may be upset in either house. Continually the cabinet is on its defense. It must answer questions, it must repel assaults, it must "pose the question of confidence" sometimes several times in the same day, and at every movement its very existence is menaced.

How is it possible in these conditions for it to attend seriously to its work? It is never permitted to think of its rightful occupation. It is engrossed in merely continuing to exist. The deputies have little sense of responsibility; they can overthrow a ministry without inconvenience to themselves. In some countries the downfall of the Government would mean the dissolution of the Chamber, and an appeal to the people. If this system were adopted in France, the deputies would more seriously consider the consequences of their vote.

This is not a matter which exclusively concerns the French. Parliamentary government is on trial in the world. Every failure is a blow struck at democracy. There should be reforms before it is too late.

Prisons and Politics

PRISONS throughout the United States appear to be facing a crisis. The public, intelligently determined to conduct rigorous warfare against the criminal still at large, has blindly adopted the same militant attitude toward the men already captured and in prison.

The public's return to the older, more severe type of prison treatment presents a menace to prison reform that is recognized and deplored by such men as Mr. Edward R. Cass, secretary of the American Prison Association, Mr. Sanford Bates, Federal Director of Prisons, and Mr. Lewis E. Lawes, warden at Sing Sing. They have lately warned the American public that popular indignation toward crime may defeat its own ends if it brings back the old bastille type of prison and stifles the rehabilitative prison programs now under way.

But Warden Lawes has pointed a way by which these recurrent attacks on the prisons may be avoided. Ultimately, he said, all prisons must be divorced entirely from political control, and until such time there can be no uninterrupted progress for prison reform.

And if the experiences of Sing Sing, practically free from politics, and those of the Norfolk Prison Colony in Massachusetts, politically controlled, are contrasted it becomes apparent that political interference is probably the greatest single menace with which the modern prison must contend.

At both prisons exist the same standards of leniency and rehabilitation of the prisoner, the same objectives and methods. Yet Sing Sing is practically free from abusive and harmful attacks, while Norfolk has been lashed by the assaults of politicians and a section of the press.

It is true that the New York State institution has been established longer and has weathered attacks such as the Massachusetts colony is undergoing. Yet there is a further difference. Though both states have a civil service system for employees, that merit system of selection and tenure extends to higher administrative levels in the New York prison service than in Massachusetts.

At Sing Sing not merely the guards and deputy wardens are nonpolitical appointees, but the warden himself holds a civil service position which he has obtained on merit and from which he can be removed only by proof in court of malfeasance or unfitness for duty. There is no opportunity for whipped-up political pressure to avail, and it is of no use to make a hullaballoo of malicious and distorted charges that cannot be proved before a tribunal interested in finding the facts.

At Norfolk the superintendent and deputy superintendent are appointed by the State Commissioner of Correction, who in turn is named by the Governor. All are subject to removal at the will of the Governor, and this makes for a certain degree of political influence, since the Chief Executive is responsive to the whims of the electorate.

This is not so bad as in some states where it is traditional for wardens to change with every turn of the political tide, as in Ohio, where for fifty years until 1916 there was a change of warden every two years. But it is bad enough to point to a need for further insulating penal administration from political pull. If prisons are to become really reformative institutions, their management must become a professional career rather than a patronage plum.

The Book of the Day

Tragedy in Yorkshire

By Zoilus

MISS BENTLEY, whose "Inheritance" was one of the important books of 1932, has again found material for a novel among Yorkshire factory owners and workers. Equally with that work, her newest book, "A Modern Tragedy," shows a deep-rooted familiarity with the methods and operations of the woolen textile industry, with the home and community life of a factory town and with the Yorkshire character and point of view. Unlike "Inheritance," the new novel is laid wholly within the present half-decade, and instead of centering in a single family of mill owners and one of workers, it endeavors to give a cross section of life in a town that is dependent upon the industries and at grips with hard times.

In "A Modern Tragedy," therefore, there is Henry Clay Crosland, owner of great spinning mills and head of a family that has played for generations an important part in the history of textiles. There are the Lumbs, father and son, who have a small, reliable, old-fashioned business as dyers and finishers of cloth. There is Leonard Tasker, who had rocketed high in the post-war boom as a cloth manufacturer. There are salesmen and workmen, there are the wives and the mothers, sisters and children of all these men, dependent upon some branch of the textile business for a living, just as each branch is dependent upon every other branch for security. Significantly, there are also relief agencies and labor unions.

* * *

It is manufacturing that furnishes the setting, the immediate causes of action; it is the character of the men and women, their fundamentally universal human needs and desires, their mistakes and their struggles against circumstances that make the story. As for the tragedy which supplies the appropriate name of the novel, that comes partly from defects in character, partly from the economic situation.

The tragedy affects every character in the book, but touches most directly a young salesman for Lumb & Son, named Walter Haigh. Sent to Tasker to make some adjustment about a piece of damaged goods, young Walter, through nervousness and poor judgment, becomes involved with the unscrupulous Tasker until he finds himself Tasker's tool in business projects that grow more and more shady. Walter deserts the Lumbs to be set up by Tasker as their competitor, and thus contributes to their failure. He marries the granddaughter of Henry Clay Crosland and helps to draw that honorable and unsympathetic gentleman into the schemes of Tasker, Haigh Co. Knowing Tasker to be a rogue, Walter is in too deep to let go, and in the end they go to prison together. Thanks to them and to the depression, the Lumbs have failed, self-respecting men have been driven into the army of the hunger-marchers, old Mr. Crosland has shot himself, and much hard, honest work has gone for nothing.

* * *

There are glints of hope—when Elaine Haigh, high-strung and selfish, finds her salvation in loyalty to her husband; when Walter pulls himself together and becomes a man in the last days of the court trial; hope, too, when a middle-aged bankrupt like Arnold Lumb gathers up the shreds of his courage and finds a place for himself in new work.

The reader never feels a doubt about the authenticity of Phyllis Bentley's analysis of Yorkshire character. Her writing if not brilliant is consistently good, and wholly absorbing because it is convincing and sympathetic. She is in love with her Yorkshire people. They may have a rough side to their tongues, but they have common sense, independence, and decency.

Miss Bentley cannot leave her tragedy without a solution, ever so briefly stated on the last page: "I can see that not till men have learned the mutual love which casts out fear can the economic problem be solved. . . . It is here, here where the machines whir and the smoke darkens the sky . . . that the great experiment of fearless brotherhood would have most scope, and needs most to be tried."

A Modern Tragedy, by Phyllis Bentley. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

Education for Intemperance

By T. N. CARVER

Professor Emeritus of Economics, Harvard University

NO ONE in his right mind believes that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment has settled the liquor problem. The liquor problem will not be settled so long as there is a liquor evil. There will be a liquor evil so long as there are powerful financial interests in a position to make money by extending the drink habit. So long as these powerful interests are in a position to make money every time a nondrinker is changed into a drinker, a light drinker into a heavy drinker, and an occasional drinker into a steady drinker, they can be counted on to do everything that human ingenuity can devise to achieve those ends.

Unless our people lose what little sense of social responsibility they have left, there will be opposition to this heavily financed propaganda to popularize drinking. There will be a different alignment, but the fight will still go on between those who are trying to increase the consumption of liquor and those who are trying to decrease it.

Those who favor curbing the liquor interests and combating their propaganda have been split into two camps: first, those who thought that prohibition was the most effective means to that end; second, those who did not. Those who did not think that prohibition was the most effective means lined up with the liquor interests against the prohibition amendment. Now that repeal has been brought about, there are signs of a split between those who wanted repeal for selfish reasons and those who wanted it because they really thought that there were better ways of promoting temperance. That split is likely to widen. It is not impossible that the opponents of the liquor interests may unite.

* * *

Education was the method most frequently suggested by those who thought that prohibition was not the best one. This is a word to conjure with because everybody believes in education. Many naïvely believe that education is always on the side of good. They do not yet realize that there is education for intemperance as well as for temperance. Education is a two-edged sword which may cut both ways.

Education for intemperance is motivated by the most powerful and persistent of all motives—the pecuniary motive. Those who educate for temperance have only their interest in the general good to motivate them. This is sometimes a powerful motive, but it has to be stirred by great occasions, such as a great war when man power must be conserved, or by special appeals. In the ordinary individual it is not steady and persistent.

On the other hand, men want money every day. The pecuniary motive is self-renewing. They who want to make money out of the liquor business are always on the job, and their educational program is marvelously efficient and persistent.

Let us take at their word all those who said, in their fight against prohibition, that they were for "true" temperance through education. Now is the time for them to show their interest. What can they do? The least that they can possibly do is to refrain from aiding and abetting those who are educating for intemperance. The enemies of temperance are those who are spending money on propaganda to extend the drink habit. All friends of "true" temperance should become aware of the vigorous campaign for increasing the consumption of liquor and, at least, refrain from helping that campaign.

* * *

A few antiprohibition journals are refusing to publish liquor advertisements. Their aid to temperance is passive, but it is something. On the other hand, a number of journals which pretended to oppose prohibition in the interest of "true" temperance are now helping to educate for intemperance by publishing liquor advertisements and other drink propaganda, and getting good money for it. In addition to straight advertising, some are publishing mawkish material on "The Dignity of Beer" and the "Fine Art of Drinking."

Two new agencies are now available for liquor propaganda. One can scarcely go to a movie without hearing sophistries about the number of people put to work by the return of the liquor trade, or the taxes saved because of the liquor revenue. Worse than these are the studied efforts to make drinking attractive and even to make drunkenness funny. The radio, too, is rather frequently prostituted to the cause of drink.

* * *

It is not too much to expect that some friends of temperance through education may take a more positive stand. When we get a government which sides with the temperance forces rather than with the liquor forces, it may even go so far as to refuse the use of the mails to all liquor advertisements. Some restrictions might be placed on the use of the radio by the liquor interests.

Some who opposed prohibition in the interests of "true" temperance are ready to take the profit motive out of the drink trade. That is much more radical than the suggestions made in the preceding paragraph. Besides, it is based on a fallacy, namely, that the profit motive is worse than the salary motive or the wage motive. What is still more to the point, government dispensaries for the retailing of liquor do not take the profit motive out of the manufacturing and importing of liquor. The great liquor interests still have a pecuniary motive for increasing the consumption of liquor. The Government would be merely acting as their sales agent. The great liquor companies will still, if permitted, advertise in the papers, cover the countryside with billboards, prostitute the movies and the radio, hire the most expert psychologists to find ways of popularizing drink and the most expert liars to misrepresent temperance workers.

Whatever may be the best method of counteracting the active education for intemperance, all friends of temperance, whether it be called "true" temperance or merely temperance, should line up against the active efforts of the liquor interests. Those who wish to see temperance gain through education should not only become active educators, they should also be willing to combat those who are educating for intemperance, even to the extent of curbing their educational activities by law.

* * *

Active education for intemperance may be curbed in several ways. First, as suggested above, the Federal Government could withhold its aid from that evil cause by refusing to carry its advertisements in the mails. Those journals which are frankly in favor of extending the drink habit would, of course, have a right to complain. Those who have nothing to lose by their opposition, should be willing to unite in refusing the aid of the government mail service to liquor propaganda.

Wherever enough local sentiment can be mobilized against the educational activities of the drink trade, some restrictions on billboards and other local advertising can be made effective. As for movies, possibly enough resentment may be developed against their crude attempts to popularize drinking as to make such attempts unpopular.

Radio facilities are for sale to the highest bidders, and the liquor interests can always outbid their opponents. Some legal restrictions seem necessary, but it is not yet clear what are possible, though radiocasting stations do operate under federal license.

The first thing to be accomplished, however, is the union of all who are opposed to the efforts of the liquor interests to extend the drink habit. If all friends, both of temperance and of "true" temperance, become awake to the danger, and will unite to combat it, something may be accomplished. If the high-pressure methods now being used to increase the consumption of liquor can be stopped, so that everyone may be left to decide for himself whether to drink or not, it is not impossible that the liquor evil may cure itself. If not, education for temperance may succeed in effecting a cure. But in order that education for temperance may have a chance, education for intemperance should be curbed.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Your Neighbors

NEIGHBORS are a great institution, and few people would care to get along without them. Nobody wants neighbors who are familiar, but everybody wants them friendly enough so an egg or a cup of sugar can be borrowed when the occasion demands. If you are in want, or in trouble, you will usually find your neighbors right at your door and ready to lend a helping hand. How they find out just when you need their help is often a mystery. But what neighbors know about neighbors would fill a book. You may live beside them for years and view them as nothing more than residents of your town. But let trouble come into your home—then you will see what fine neighbors they are. You'll also find out, if you haven't before this, that there is nothing in the world more valuable than good neighbors.—*Hardin County Enterprise* (Elizabethtown, Ky.).

War or Politics?

TODAY, our young men and women in college are inspired by an idealism against war. The students at Oxford University voted overwhelmingly against "fighting for King and Country," and the students in our American colleges are moved by a similar idealism which finds expression in similar pronouncements. . . .

The alternative to war is negotiation. The alternative to violence and revolution is adjustment by discussion. On the one side—force of arms; on the other side—the force of words. . . . And the way of adjustment—negotiation, settlment by talk—is politics. . . . But we have witnessed a growing distrust of politicians, an increasing cynicism as to political procedures. And this distrust and cynicism comes from the men and women of our generation and are transmitted by them to the young men and women in our colleges. This cynicism is corroding the very heart of our institutions, the faith of our people in themselves and in their power of self-government. Politics has become a byword of reproach; politician a term of opprobrium. . . .

Whereas the art of government is the oldest art in the world, the art of government by political parties, the art by which men are led to coöperate by persuading a majority to adopt a course of action, is relatively young. We are inclined to forget how recent is the development of our politics and of our politicians as we now know them. We are accustomed to think of our Anglo-Saxon political institutions as coming down to us from the dim past of English history, from the yearbooks of the first Edward, from the Magna Carta of John. As a matter of fact, our present system is a much more recent development. . . .

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the work of such politicians as Walpole and his associates, who followed the revolution which placed the House of Hanover on the English throne, laid the foundation for the British constitution, with its parliamentary responsibility. In America, we owe our own present form of government to men of the same type. Hamilton, Madison, Adams, and Jefferson were all politicians. Their modes of thought, their technics of action were those of politicians. Today, we revere them as the Founding Fathers; we have set them on a pedestal and endowed them with divine genius for government. . . .

We have been considering politics as antithetical to war, adjustment as the antithesis to force, and so I believe it is. When the procedures of politics break down, war follows. . . . We as a people must become more politically minded. We must understand the functions of our parties and the way they properly operate the party system. If the people of this country were politically minded, as they are commercially minded, I venture to suggest that our political machinery would work more smoothly. . . .

The rejection of war by our students is an easy idealism. It expresses a noble aspiration, perhaps nobler than that involved in the faith of the soldier. But its implications are not easy. For the problems of civil life are more complex, "the doubts that beset the way of the politician more baffling than those of the battlefield." If our young men reject war, they must face the realities of the alternative; they must enter politics, not scorn it; they must strive to understand the ways of the politician and the motives which actuate him, and must prepare to play a positive part in the processes of government; they must understand the leaders of peace, must support and honor them.—*Stanley King, president of Amherst College,* in the *American Scholar.*

The Real Abuse

SENATOR DILL, Democrat, of Washington, misses the point altogether in his attack upon the "abuses" of radio broadcasting. The offensive advertising which the Senator says the radio commission, under threat of abolition, should be forced to curb, is merely a symptom. The greater abuse is not to be charged to radio advertisers whom the Senator attacks, but to the act of Congress, of which the Senator himself was a sponsor, that has made it possible for private interests to exploit the air which is the common heritage of all the people.

Representative Huddleston, Democrat, of Alabama, proves himself a better diagnostician with his proposal that Congress enact legislation declaring radio broadcasting companies to be public utilities. His plan would at least put a stop to the methods by which favored groups have been given all the choice broadcasting channels, regardless of their ability to serve the public.

Even Representative Huddleston's proposed bill, however, would not reach the seat of the trouble. Like the advertising abuses of which Senator Dill complains, the discrimination in the use of broadcasting facilities is merely a result of the Government's turning the ether over to private interests. The founders of our Government never intended that the field of communication should be exploited by those interested only in their own personal gain. . . .

In the collapse of our original Americanism as a guide for governmental policies, the United States Congress today stands committed to a totally un-American policy. It says that all the swifter forms of communication may be exploited for private profit, and that the Government shall have the right only to perform the menial task of toting the mails at a loss, as its sole performance in the field of communication which was originally reserved exclusively for the Government.

Prattle of "advertising abuses" and similar abuses which are but the logical outgrowth of private usurpation of public rights seems childish. When Senator Dill and Representative Huddleston start talking of government ownership of all communication facilities, recommended in a recent report as one of three alternatives, they may be given credit for a better understanding of the real issue at stake.—*Tulsa* (Okla.) *Tribune.*